MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 MAY 1982

Israel

IDF and Jerusalem radios provided live coverage of the 19 May Knesset debate on Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres' motion of no confidence in the Likud government. Peres opened the debate with a sharp attack on the government's economic policies. Finance Minister Yoram Aridor then replied for the government.

Earlier, Jerusalem radio reported that Prime Minister Menahem Begin will not resign before the no-confidence vote, even if he learns that the government will be defeated. Nor will he resign in the event of a tie, according to IDF radio. Jerusalem television disagreed however, saying Begin will resign if it becomes clear to him that the coalition will not obtain a majority. Jerusalem radio said the Tehiya faction would vote against the government; IDF radio said that if the government is defeated, the National Religious Party, TAMI and Agudat Yisra'el will favor holding early elections.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

On 19 May Iraqi forces launched a "widescale attack" on Iranian positions north of Khorramshahr, inflicting "grave losses" on the Iranians and forcing them to retreat, according to an armed forces communique carried by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio.

An earlier military communique carried by Baghdad radio reported 112 Iranians killed during fighting in the same area on 17 and 18 May. The communique also claimed that one Iranian plane was shot down in a dogfight over the Ash-Shihabi area.

Iranian forces continued to exchange gunfire with the Iraqis in the western operational sectors of Iran and consolidated their positions in the southern operational sector, according to an armed forces communique carried by Tehran radio.

Iraq-Saudi Arabia

Bilateral relations and the way Arab leaders should confront the dangers threatening the Arab nation were among the subjects discussed at a meeting between Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz, SPA reported. In a statement to SPA at the end of his visit to Saudi Arabia, 'Aziz said that during the meeting he acquainted the king with Iraq's position in its conflict with Iran.

Lebanon

Security Situation — The joint command of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the PLO has decided to withdraw armed men from the center of Sidon and to arrest all those who disguise themselves behind the banner of the Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian revolution to distort the purpose of bearing arms, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported. The radio said the people of Sidon responded to the joint command's call to close businesses and participate in the funeral of Nasirite popular organization member Rafiq Bashashah. However, Voice of Lebanon radio said the people of Sidon were striking to denounce the recent bloody incidents in the city and have refused to bury Bashashah unless his murderers are arrested.

Noting the public concern about recent factional clashes in Sidon, Tripoli, Beirut and elsewhere, the Voice of Palestine said the Palestinians and Lebanese nationalists must admit to having made mistakes, must revise their problem-solving methods and promote better relations with the masses.

Syria

Relations With PLO -- President Hafiz al-Asad received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Political Department Chief Faruq Qaddumi in Damascus, according to Damascus radio. The talks focused on strengthening the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, on convening a front summit conference in the near future and on the situation in Lebanon.

Denial of Paris Incident -- Syria's Paris Embassy issued a statement strongly denying accusations that Syria was responsible for the explosion outside the AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI offices in April and condemning the wave of anti-Syrian campaigns in France, Damascus radio reported.

Egypt

Military Integration With Sudan -- Defense Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah met in Khartoum with Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri for talks on "issues of integration" between the Sudanese and Egyptian Armed Forces, including the intention to unify the two armies' military terminology and insignia, SUNA reported. Numayri and Ghazalah decided to set up technical committees to consider the possibilities of integration and cooperation in certain military-economic projects.

Tabah Dispute -- The Egyptian-Israeli committee for settling the Tabah dispute decided to invite the Sinai multinational peacekeeping force and observers to move to the Tabah area during the transitional period before arbitration is carried out on the demarcation dispute, MENA reported.

Arab Ties With Zaire, Costa Rica

Calling Zaire's decision to resume diplomatic relations with Israel a regrettable one, Saudi Arabia announced it had decided to sever relations with Zaire, according to a Foreign Ministry statement carried by Riyadh television. The statement said the Zairian decision contravenes the resolutions of the OAU and the Afro-Arab conference. It added that the reasons which originally led Zaire to sever its relations with Israel still exist. A Kuwaiti National Assembly statement called the Zairian decision "hostile and irrational," KUNA reported.

Meanwhile, Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) Secretary General Habib Chatti, in statements to 'UKAZ and AL-MADINAH, called on Zaire to rescind its decision, SPA reported. According to Riyadh radio, the secretariat general of the ICO addressed a memo to its members drawing their attention to the gravity of Zaire's action. Chatti is expected to meet with African ambassadors in Saudi Arabia on 19 May to hand them a statement from the organization, the radio said.

In other developments, the ICO called on its members to sever relations with Costa Rica for transferring its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, Riyadh radio reported. The ICO secretary general addressed a letter to Costa Rica asking it to reconsider its decision, the radio said.

PDRY-Omani Relations

The first direct official contact between the PDRY and Oman, to discuss the issue of restoring relations between the two countries, will take place at a meeting in Kuwait on 29 May, INA reported citing the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN.

Afghanistan

A bomb exploded in the Soviet residential area of Kabul on 16 May killing 5 to 10 Afghan guards, AFP reported. Meanwhile, on 15 May Afghan rebels reportedly killed 275 Soviet soldiers in an ambush near Barikot, according to the Karachi newspaper DAWN.

FBIS DAILY REPORT
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'ARAFAT TO BEGIN 3-DAY VISIT TO INDIA 20 MAY

JN181654 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1500 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] The PLO chairman, Yasir 'Arafat, is scheduled to visit India on Thursday [20 May] in response to an official invitation by the Indian Government following the granting of the PLO office in New Delhi diplomatic status. The visit will last 3 days during which 'Arafat, heading a Palestinian delegation, will hold talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the Indian foreign minister. The talks will center on Israeli policy and the international situation. A reception will be held in honor of the PLO ambassador to India.

DFLP'S HAWATIMAH ON CEASE-FIRE, U.S. ATTITUDE

JN181603 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1500 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] The secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Nayif Hawatimah, stated that the PLO will not initiate any action that will violate the cease-fire in south Lebanon but is prepared to respond to any Israeli initiative. In an interview with the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Hawatimah stated that the PLO adheres to the agreement.

Also in the interview Hawatimah strongly denounced the Reagan administration in view of its insistence on continuing the Camp David accords to maintain Israeli military superiority over the Arab nations, its veto of the United Nations resolution on the condemnation of Israeli policy and for American refusal to recognize the PLO.

KLIBI CRITICIZES COSTA RICA'S EMBASSY TRANSFER

LD151224 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Tunis, 15 May (TAP) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has stated that Costa Rica's decision to transfer its embassy to Jerusalem is a provocative act against all Arab countries, an open violation of UN resolutions and principles of international [word indistinct] and is considered supportive of aggression and occupation, contrary to the principles for which the Costa Rican people struggled and the peoples of Latin America struggled and are struggling. The Arab League General Secretariat, expressing its deep regret in regard to that decision, stresses that the decision will not serve relations of friendship (?and urges Costa Rica to reconsider its decision) on the bases of its respect for the principles of justice and UN resolutions, and with the aim of preserving the numerous (?strong) ties between the Arab countries and Costa Rica.

GULF AFFAIRS

SAUDI ARABIA AUTHORIZED TO CANVASS ARAB STATES

PM181021 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 17 May 82 p 1

['Adnan Sadiq report]

[Excerpt] ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned from Gulf sources who participated in the GCC foreign ministers emergency meeting in Kuwait the day before yesterday that the parties authorized Saudi Arabia to hold political contacts with the Arab states to create a suitable atmosphere for an Arab foreign ministers conference, should the GCC finally decide to call for such a conference.

The six Gulf ministers adjourned their meeting until 30 May in order to complete the consultations and contacts with the Arab states before calling an emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers.

The sources said that "the contacts will mainly be with the states whose positions on the Iraq-Iran war are still ambiguous."

The major part of the GCC foreign ministers' Saturday conference in Kuwait was devoted to discussing the Iraq-Iran military conflict and its possible political and security repercussions.

The same sources told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that Saudi Arabia will begin its contacts with the Arab states this week. Only 12 days remain before the GCC foreign ministers resume their meetings, and it is during this period that these states will seek to formulate certain basic principles before announcing their call for an emergency conference of Arab foreign ministers.

The GCC wants more Arab contribution to the efforts to settle the Iraq-Iran conflict. Gulf officials last week gave several indications that the emergency conference will most probably call for collective Arab efforts to settle the conflict peacefully, in order to prevent sudden foreign intervention in the affairs of the Gulf region as a result of continuation of the conflict, despite the relative calm on the battlefields after the fierce, bloody fighting between the two sides.

BAHRAIN

AMIR RECEIVES SAUDI KING'S MESSAGE 18 MAY

GF190508 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1833 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received this evening Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, who is currently visiting Bahrain.

The meeting was attended by Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, prime minister; Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander of the Bahrain Defense Force; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign minister; and Shaykh Ibrahim al-Qadi, Saudi ambassador to Bahrain.

WAKH has learned that Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal delivered a message to the Bahraini amir from King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia on bilateral relations and current developments in the Arabian Gulf region.

This visit comes within the framework of continuing consultations and contacts between the two countries on all issues of mutual interest.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived in Manama earlier today.

MINISTER: GULF RESPONSIBLE FOR OWN SECURITY

GF190526 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1350 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Riyadh, 18 May (WAKH) -- Bahraini Information Minister Tariq 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad stressed that the security of the Gulf is the responsibility of its people.

In a statement to the Saudi paper AL-YAWM published today, he noted that the people of the region can protect themselves and stand up against the ambitions that are designed against this stable and secure region.

The Bahraini information minister stressed that through the unity of the region's people, "the security of the Gulf and of our people will be preserved and we will go ahead in further security cooperation, particularly in the field of military coordination, in order to preserve the gains of these countries." He pointed out that the Gulf region is a target due to the security and stability which the Arab Gulf region enjoys. Mr al-Mu'ayyad referred to the Iraqi-Iranian war and indicated that ending it lies in continuing the efforts of the Good Offices [Committee] and in visiting the side which did not respond to this mediation, so as to make it respond to the call to prevent the bloodshed of the region's people.

The Bahraini information minister referred to Arab-Egyptian relations and said: "What Egypt got through the recovery of the Sinai will have a positive impact, because this is Arab territory and its recovery is a popular gain and a gain for all the Arab countries."

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT KAUNDA PAYS 2-DAY VISIT

Formal Talks Begin

GF181330 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Formal talks between His Highness Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah and Zambian President Dr Kenneth Kaunda were held at Al-Qudaybiyyah guest palace at 1100 today. The session was attended on the Bahraini side by Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, prime minister; Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubrak Al Khalifah, foreign affairs minister; Yusuf Ahmad ash-Shirawi, minister of development and industry and acting minister of state for Cabinet affairs; Ibrahim Muhammad Hasan Humaydan, minister of transportation and communication and head of the honor mission escorting the visiting president; Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim, minister of finance and national economy; Muhammad Ibrahim al-Mutawa', director of the prime minister's office; and 'Ali Ibrahim al-Mahrus, director of political administration at the Foreign Ministry. Talks were attended on the Zambian side by (Ash-Sharif Komenka), administrative director of the Commission for Political and Legal Affairs; Dr Lameck Goma, foreign affairs minister; Kebby Musokotwane, minister of finance and technical cooperation; Haswell Muwale, minister of work and supply; Unia Gostel Mwila, minister of agriculture and water development planning; Matiya Ngalande, Zambian ambassador to Saudi Arabia; and a number of Zambian senior officials.

WAKH has learned that at the begginning of the session, which continued for about 1 and 1/2 hours, the amir welcomed his honorable guest and praised the role played by him in supporting the Arab and African issues. The talks centered on the current developments in the Arab world and Africa and on Afro-Arab cooperation. The views of both sides were identical on all the issues discussed during the session, especially with regard to the Palestinian issue and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and establishment of an independent state in their homeland, Palestine.

With regard to the liberation movements in Africa, especially in South Africa and Namibia, the two sides expressed their support for the struggle of these peoples for liberation and independence.

WAKH has also learned that the two sides discussed matters related to the forthcoming nonaligned summit conference, which is scheduled to be held in Baghdad next September, and their joint efforts in the Nonaligned Movement so that it can play its role in establishing peace and stability in the world. The two sides will meet periodically to discuss these matters, achieve positive results and strengthen bilateral relations in various fields.

The two sides also reviewed the current development in the Arab Gulf region, especially with regard to the Iraq-Iran war. The two leaders expressed their wish for an end to this war as soon as possible.

Holds Press Conference

GF190921 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0515 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Manama, 18 May (WAKH) -- Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has announced that, in keeping with its steady stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict, Zambia will not restore diplomatic relations with Israel, as Zaire did, so long as the Israelis occupy Arab territories.

President Kaunda said Israel is the source of many troubles in the Middle East. If it wants peace it should give up the policy of pressuring the Arabs so everyone can live in peace and safety. He affirmed that the Palestinian question is the essence of the Middle East problem and that it will be difficult to establish a just and permanent peace in the region if a national homeland where the Palestinians can develop themselves is not established. He said it is difficult to expect a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem without ensuring the principles of human rights.

President Kaunda said this at a press conference he held tonight within the framework of his current visit to Bahrain, which started today. During this conference, President Kaunda said his talks with Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, have revealed new ideas and they have concurred on the Middle East crisis, African affairs, bilateral relations and important political issues.

The Zambian president called for an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war which, he said, is exhausting the resources of both countries. He pointed out that the Zambian foreign minister will shortly contact representatives of the member countries in the Nonaligned Movement committee for settling the Iraqi-Iranian dispute in order to study the possibility of making new efforts prior to the nonaligned conference in Baghdad in September. The nonaligned committee comprises Cuba, India and the PLO in addition to Zambia.

The Zambian president said that during his visit to Baghdad, which ended today, he discussed with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn his view of the situation in the Gulf region and called for intensifying efforts on all levels to resolve this problem.

President Kaunda said the Gulf war worries Zambia, like everyone else, since Zambia is a member of the nonaligned group. In this context, he called on the Arabs to end their disagreements for the sake of peace in the region.

President Kaunda warned of the danger of the racist cooperation between the racist regimes in occupied Palestine and South Africa. He called for Afro-Arab cooperation in all fields, particularly in defense in order to confront this racist cooperation.

President Kaunda talked about the results of his current tour of the region, expressing hope that this visit will be followed by visits on the governmental level and between officials and businessmen in order to bolster his country's relations with the countries of the region, and pointing out that in Kuwait and Bahrain he discussed the possibility of bolstering economic cooperation between Zambia and these countries.

Winds Up Visit 19 May

GF190925 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0815 GMT 19 May 82

[Excerpt] Manama, 19 May (WAKH) -- Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda ended a 2-day visit to Bahrain and departed Manama this morning, following a tour that included Iraq and Kuwait inaddition to Bahrain. President Kaunda was seen off at the airport by Shaykh 'Isa bin Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain; Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the prime minister; Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force; the ministers; ambassadors and officials.

KUWAIT

ASSEMBLY DENOUNCES ZAIRE'S DECISION ON ISRAEL

LD181340 Kuwait KUNA in English 1142 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Kuwait, 18 May (KUNA) -- Kuwait Tuesday joined other Arab governments in denouncing restoration of diplomatic relations between Zaire and Israel and described the Zairian measure as hostile and irrational.

In a strongly-worded statement, the National Assembly condemned the set back of the Zairian Government and expressed indignation over "the hostile and irrational decision of restoring severed diplomatic relations with the Zionist entity".

The assembly added that the Zaire Government's decision was a violation of the solidarity stand with Arabs taken by the African governments that severed diplomatic and economic relations with this entity which has been classified by the world community as an enemy not only of the Arabs but of the African peoples through its consistent support to racial discrimination.

The National Assembly believes that this initiative heralds a danger threatening the return of the Zionist infiltration to the African countries to blackmail, exploit and disunite them, the statement said.

"This sad decision taken by Zaire demonstrates its ignorance of the organic link between the Zionist entity and the racist regime in South Africa, this link which has been condemned by world organisations like the UN and the International Parliament Union because of its devastating impact on the African peoples," it went on.

"Due to this serious attitude," the statement said, "the National Assembly urges the government [words indistinct] follows its example to isolate them from peace-loving countries of the world."

MINISTER ON ARAB-AFRICAN-ISRAELI RELATIONS

GF181636 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 17 May 82 p 1

[Text] AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM has asked 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, minister of state for Cabinet affairs, whether the talks with the Zambian president dealt with the issue of Arab-African relations and the stand of some African states toward Israel. He said: "Kuwait does not spare any effort to explain Arab-African relations. This issue was discussed because it comes within the framework of bilateral and mutual relations. The Zambian president is a patriotic African leader who has a major role in African questions."

The minister explained that Kuwait will request the African states not to restore relations with Israel after severing them in the wake of the 1973 war.

AL-ANBA': GCC MINISTERS DIFFER ON WAR THREAT

GF171250 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 16 May 82 pp 1, 22

[Excerpt] Information available about the talks during the emergency GCC foreign ministers conference indicates that there were differences of opinion on the assessment of the threats posed by the Iraqi-Iranian war and on how to face them; some viewed these threats as imminent and others suggested taking more time to hold contacts on various Arab levels to face the situation and to contain the threat.

OMAN

SULTAN MEETS TANZANIAN MINISTER, SAUDI ENVOY

GF190518 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 May 82

[Excerpt] Sultan Qabus received Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Ahmad Salim, who is currently visiting the sultanate, at As-Sib Palace this afternoon. The meeting was attended by Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Abdullah Suedi, Tanzanian ambassador to the sultanate.

The sultan also received Muhammad 'Abdallah Mutlaq, Saudi ambassador to Oman, on the occasion of the termination of his mission to the sultanate.

QATAR

PAPERS CALL FOR ARAB SANCTIONS AGAINST ZAIRE

GF181705 Doha QNA in Arabic 0755 GMT 18 May 82

[Excerpts] Doha, 18 May (QNA) -- In their editorials today, the Gulf papers call upon the Arab countries to impose deterrent sanctions on Zaire for restoring its relations with Israel and thus defying all Arab stands and feelings. The papers warn that the Arabs' failure to do something about Zaire's stand may encourage other African states to take a similar step.

The Qatari newspaper AR-RAYAH says Zaire's violation of the African boycott of Israel, which had previously demonstrated solidarity with the legitimate Arab rights, uproots this solidarity at a time when the Arab-African front should remain united in order to confront colonialism in both its old and new forms. The paper stresses that the excuses offered by Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko for restoring relations with Israel are weak and are rejected because Israel is still occupying the Syrian Golan and the Palestinian West Bank and Gaza. The paper says: "The question is not confined to the Sinai."

The newspaper AL-'ARAB demands that the Arab stand on Zaire should go beyond condemnation and denunciation statements to effective resolutions which should be implemented against Zaire and which should include Arab economic and political sanctions, in addition to an intensive Arab move on the African level to confront the Zionist enemy's attempts to infiltrate Africa and to confront the powers that support the enemy in the African arena.

The English newspaper GULF TIMES stresses that the Arab move necessitates the elimination of Arab differences. It points out that the Zionist enemy exploits the current Arab situation in order to infiltrate Africa once again and pressure the rest of the African countries to transfer their embassies to Jerusalem.

The paper adds that the Arab leaders should bear responsibility for confronting the Zionist threat in the current and upcoming stages, especially now that the Arab world is suffering because it is proceeding in the wrong direction.

SAUDI ARABIA

GOVERNMENT, MEDIA SCORE ZAIRE-ISRAEL RELATIONS

Foreign Ministry Severs Ties

GF181935 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 18 May 82

["Text" of statement by Foreign Affairs Ministry on resumption of diplomatic relations between Zaire and Israel]

[Text] The Government of Saudi Arabia expresses extreme regret at the decision of the Government of Zaire to resume its diplomatic relations with Israel and its intentions to open an embassy in occupied Jerusalem. The Government of Saudi Arabia would like to mention that the decision undertaken by African countries, including Zaire, to sever ties with Israel was based on their faith in the principles of justice and truth for the Arab issue and the indisputable rights of the Palestinian people to their homeland, in addition to their belief in the need to combat imperialism and racial discrimination in all their forms. Therefore, the Arab and Islamic countries appreciate the position of the friendly African countries which showed sympathy with the Arab rights, supported the Palestinian issue and recognized the rights of the Palestinian people to return home and to self-determination in addition to establishing their independent state on their national soil. Therefore, the decision reached by the Zaire Government is a regrettable one. It contravenes the resolutions of the OAU together with what was issued by the Afro-Arab conference on 7 March 1977. It also signed the political declaration which denounced imperialism and neoimperialism and racial discrimination, particularly in Africa, Palestine and the occupied Arab territories.

This decision comes at a time when the reasons which led to severing ties with Israel still exist, that is, the continuation of Israel's occupation of the Palestinian Arab occupied territories and the denial of the constant rights of the Palestinian people to their territories and homeland. This decision comes at a time when the ferocity of the outrageous Zionist campaign against Arab rights in the West Bank and Gaza Strip continues, in addition to savage practices which occur there, together with the annexation of Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan Heights and the continuation of its aggression against the Arab countries. Therefore, in view of the fact that the Zaire decision came against the will of the international community, the United Nations and international bodies and organizations, the Government of Saudi Arabia has decided to sever all its diplomatic ties with the Republic of Zaire.

Radio Commentary

LD182154 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Zairian Government's decision to resume diplomatic relations with the Israeli enemy came as no surprise to the Arab world. What is surprising is that Zaire was the first state among 20 African states to sever relations with Israel in solidarity with the Arab countries when the 1973 Ramadan war broke out. But this surprise vanishes when one becomes aware of the active Israeli involvement in Africa since the Camp David accords between Egypt and the enemy were signed more than 3 years ago.

During this period, the Israelis have concentrated on convincing the Africans that Egypt, an Arab-African state, with its weight, its importance and its fateful link with the cause of Palestine and its people has signed a peace treaty with Israel and exchanged diplomatic representation with it. On the face of it, this excuse convinced the Zairian Government and might convince other African states, which at a later date might announce the resumption of relations with Tel Aviv.

Let us go back to the truth about the Israeli move and the bases from which it proceeds: Israel is well aware that some African states needs material help or need help in military training. Since the government of the enemy is supported by great powers, the Israelis combined wooing and intimidation when discussing the question of the restoration of the African states' relations with Israel. These discussions assumed a practical nature during Israeli Defense Minister Sharon's visit last year to a number of African countries, including Zaire. He signed a number of arms sale and technical cooperation agreements. The intimidation factor was not left out during Sharon's talks with the governments of the states which he visited. Many of these countries receive aid from the United States, in addition to the aid they get from the Arab world.

But the fact that these states are afraid not to respond to the demands of Israel, which uses the sword of others -- and it is a sharp sword -- has prompted and continues to prompt some African states to follow a course and to find easy justifications for following it. Thus the excuse was that Egypt's peace with Israel and the exchange of ambassadors between Cairo and Tel Aviv caused all reservations to be dropped. But the truth of the matter is something else.

The severing of relations between the African countries and Israel was based on Israel's continued occupation of the Arab territories and a decision by the OAU. The decision was unanimous; no state has the right to unilaterally deviate from it, if for no other reason than preservation of the unity of the African decision. But it seems that other pressures, in addition to Israel, have contributed to prompting Zaire to resume relations with Tel Aviv, and will also contribute to prompting other Africans to do the same. This being the case, is Arab indignation enough? This is a pressing question which developments will answer in future days.

AL-MADINAH Editorial

GF190459 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 16 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Danger of Zaire's Move to Arab-African Relations"]

[Text] The reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Zaire and the Zionist entity came as no surprise to Arab and Islamic diplomats because the Jewish entity has always been attempting to return to the African Continent. It tried in the past and is still trying to reestablish relations with the African countries. It seems difficult for the Arab diplomats at the moment to convince the non-Islamic African countries to continue boycotting Israel, since there is an Arab and Islamic country like Egypt that maintains diplomatic relations with the Jewish entity. This is the evil door opened by the late Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat against the joint Arab and Islamic effort, and this is the weakness of the Islamic and Arab effort in these critical circumstances in the history of this nation.

President Mobutu's decision to reestablish his country's relations with Israel was announced at the same time that a senior Arab League official was warning of the dangers threatening Arab-African relations. The danger lies in the pressure policy, which was uncovered by Assistant Secretary General of the Arab League 'Adnan 'Umran in a statement to AL-MADINAH newspaper yesterday. This pressure is being exerted by Europe, the United States and international Zionism for the purpose of restoring Afro-Israeli relations. The most apparent weapon of pressure used by these three forces to break the deadlock of the African boycott of Israel is the Camp David experience, which has changed Egypt from an enemy of Israel to a partner in safeguarding its neighborly relations and peace. No doubt the U.S. administration in particular, through various contacts, is exerting heavy pressure on the countries to abandon the African boycott of Israel.

Israel promises the African countries technical and technological assistance and Israeli-made arms. Observers wonder how Israel can assist African or any other countries while it suffers its own financial and economic diseases, accumulated debts, unemployment and unrest. The answer is that Israel depends on the Western Zionist movement and on its allies. The West finances all the foreign aid programs of the Jewish entity so that Israel can improve its reputation, which is characterized by subversion, terrorism and destruction. Any African country that reestablishes relations with Israel will actually violate the political norms and human principles. The African countries, in particular, have to understand and realize that any international relations established with Israel will be groundless.

The Arab world, which is struggling against Israel, is actually struggling against it for the same reasons all the African countries are struggling against the odious White racist regime in South Africa.

Zaire's reestablishment of relations with Israel is equal to a decision made by any Arab country to restore relations with the South African racist regime. The Arab and Islamic world, which respects itself and sticks to the human principles, values and manners, cannot establish relations with Israel, because the Arab and Islamic world builds its relations on a firm and deep-rooted basis. Our holy Islamic religion and our pure Arab norms oblige us to fight racism, occupation and colonialism. That is why we are struggling against Zionism. At the same time, we are in solidarity with the peoples of the African Continent in their struggle against the racist regime in South Africa because we realize the ugliness and danger of this regime. We are suffering from a similar regime. It is the Jewish entity which is occupying Palestine and is practicing on its land and against its people what the racist regime in South Africa practices against the people of that country.

Zaire's dangerous step, which is a shock to Arab relations with Zaire, should be met with the appropriate reaction. Therefore, it is wise to study the best methods for responding to this step, which has left a bitter feeling and impression about Zaire and its president, Mobutu, who is considered by the Arab and Islamic world to be a man who is well aware of the danger of Israel in the same way we are aware of the danger of South Africa.

In our view, there are two effective ways we can deter the European, U.S. and Zionist pressures on Africa to reestablish relations with Israel: First, intensify Arab-African relations, fill the gaps in these relations and strengthen links between the Arab and African leagues and their various subordinate organs. Secondly, assist the African countries against the dangers they face, especially against the terrorist and subversive regimes like Al-Qadhdhafi's regime, which contributed to Zaire's decision to reestablish relations with Israel.

Our Arab and Islamic nation is cautious about its security and sovereignty. Similarly, we are concerned about the security and sovereignty of the whole friendly international family. Therefore, all the Arab countries have to help the African countries against Al-Qadhdhafi's evil and the plans of the evil forces carried out by Al-Qadhdhafi to undermine African security.

IRAQ'S 'AZIZ DELIVERS HUSAYN MESSAGE TO KING

LD181156 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1130 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Riyadh, 18 May (SPA) -- Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council and deputy prime minister, left Riyadh this afternoon after a brief visit to the kingdom.

Earlier, he had handed a message to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

Before leaving, Tariq 'Aziz made a statement to SPA. He said the message he delivered to King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn contained an invitation to attend the nonaligned countries' conference to be held in Baghdad in September. He added that his meeting with King Khalid was held in an atmosphere of cordiality which is the hallmark of the fraternal relations between Iraq and the kingdom.

The discussions at the meeting covered the strong bilateral relations between the two countries, the current Arab situation and steps that should be taken by the Arab leaders to face up to the dangers threatening the Arab nation.

He added that he acquainted the king with the position of Iraq regarding its conflict with Iran in defense of its sovereignty and territory. He added that he met with sympathy and responsiveness from the king who asked him to convey his fraternal greetings to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

PAKISTANI FOREIGN MINISTER NOTES GOOD RELATIONS

LD151420 Riyadh SPA in English 1212 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Riyadh, 15 May (SPA) -- Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqud Khan, in an interview published today, said agreement had been reached with Saudi Arabia on maintaining contacts on questions of joint interest.

He told the Jidda-based newspaper AL-BILAD, following a three-day official visit to the kingdom, that he had had extensive talks with his Saudi counterpart, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, on various issues of interest to both countries, in addition to bilateral relations.

"The primary aim of these talks is to coordinate the two countries' views and policies to face current threats and the explosive situation in the Middle East emanating from Israel's aggressive and intransigent stand," he said.

"Another topic was the continuing Iranian conflict, which is an Islamic problem of interest to all Islamic peoples," he added.

The Pakistani foreign minister said: "During the talks, we reached agreement on exchanging views on questions of joint interest.

"We will do our best to strengthen and develop cooperation between our country and the eldest sister, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia," he added.

He noted that it was his first visit to the kingdom after becoming foreign minister and was made at the instructions of President Ziaul Haq with the aim of "consolidating personal relations" with Prince Sa'ud. He also said the strong ties linking the kingdom and Pakistan and the exemplary cooperation existing in the various fields needed no assertion. (?"Saudi-Pakistani) bilateral cooperation and the mutual trust between our countries is a cause or pride for us in Pakistan," he added.

ICO URGES SEVERANCE OF TIES WITH COSTA RICA

LD181824 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] The Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] has called on its member-states to sever relations with Costa Rica in accordance with the resolutions of the organization. This came in a memo which the Secretariat General of the organization addressed to all member-states. It also addressed another memo to the member-states drawing attention to the gravity of the decision of the Zairian Government.

On the other hand, the organization's secretary general, Habib Chatti, addressed a special letter to the Government of Costa Rica calling upon it to reconsider its stance and warning it that its decision may reflect on its relations with the Muslim states.

Mr Chatti is due to meet the ambassadors of African countries in the kingdom tomorrow to hand them a statement from the oragnization about the two countries' stand toward relations with the Israeli enemy.

YAR

PDRY MINISTER 'ANTAR CONCLUDES VISIT 17 MAY

Meets President

JN151833 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received in his office today Brother 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of local government in the southern part of the homeland. During the meeting, cooperation between the two parts of Yemen and the means of further promoting it were discussed.

Makes Statement, Leaves

JN171459 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Brother 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of local government in the southern part of the homeland, today left San'a' for Aden following a 3-day visit to the YAR during which he met with brother president leader Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and several brother officials.

In a statement to SABA' news agency, Brother 'Ali 'Antar said this visit comes within the context of the brotherly meetings and contacts between officials in the two parts [of Yemen] to follow up the agreements concluded during the Ta'izz meeting between the brother presidents Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The Ta'izz meeting, he said, was an extension of the true unity meetings to further promote cooperation and coordination in various fields.

Brother 'Ali 'Antar said that he and his delegation were pleased with their visit to Hajjah Province, observing its historic sites and Yemeni achievements in road construction and other fields of development.

Concluding his statement Brother 'Ali 'Antar indicated that the exchange of visits and meetings between officials in the two parts will contribute to a large extent to realizing the unity agreements and bolstering efforts to reunite our Yemeni homeland. Brother 'Antar was seen off at the airport by the deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs, the interior minister, the assistant chief of staff for training affairs, and several officials.

IRAQ'S 'AZIZ TALKS WITH SALIH, FOREIGN MINISTRY

JN182027 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, tonight received a message from his brother, President Saddam Husayn, president of the Iraqi Republic. The message contained an invitation to attend the Nonaligned Movement's summit conference due to be held in Baghdad in September.

The message was conveyed to his excellency the president by Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi first deputy prime minister, during an audience tonight.

The two sides also discussed bilateral relations, the current Arab situation, ongoing efforts to unify Arab ranks and face impeding threats and other issues of common interest.

Envoy Departs, Makes Statement

JN182056 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Talks were held at the Foreign Ministry tonight between the Yemeni side under Dr Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, and the Iraqi side under Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister.

The two sides reviewed the practical accomplishments in bilateral relations, the Iraqi-Iranian war, the Iranian Government's intransigence on efforts to bring about peace in the region and end the ongoing war in a manner that guarantees preservation of the legitimate rights of the parties concerned and the preparations for the coming nonaligned summit conference in Baghdad.

Tariq 'Aziz left San'a' this evening. In a departure statement he said the outcome of his visit is good and fruitful. He added that he briefed the president on developments in the Iraq-Iran war, stressing that the president showed deep understanding of Iraq's circumstances and full support for Iraq's just struggle.

Tariq 'Aziz was seen off by Dr Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; the Iraqi charge d'affaires in San'a'; and a representative of the Protocol Department at the Foreign Ministry.

SALIH REITERATES POSITION ON IRAQI-IRANIAN WAR

JN151849 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received in his office today 'Abd al-Wadud al-Jadu', Iraqi ambassador in San'a', who has completed his tenure of office in the YAR.

During the meeting, the president expressed his thanks and gratitude to the ambassador in view of his great efforts to promote and strengthen the relations between the two fraternal countries. The president expressed his satisfaction with the growing and thriving relations between Iraq and the YAR in the service of the two fraternal countries.

The president reiterated the YAR's principled and firm stand on the Iraqi-Iranian war.

MFO INVITED INTO TABAH AREA DURING ARBITRATION

NC181832 Cairo MENA in English 1815 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Ismailia, 18 May (MENA) -- The Egyptian-Israeli committee for settling the Tabah issue today decided to invite the Sinai Multinational Peacekeeping Force and Observers (MFO) to move to the Tabah area during the transitional period till arbitration is carried out on the border demarcation dispute.

The MFO troops to be deployed at Tabah will be entrusted with supervising the commitment of both the Egyptian and Israeli sides to the arrangements to be made there, Rear Admiral Muhsin Hamdi, the chief Egyptian delegate on the committee, said.

He added that at its closing session here, the committee also discussed the MFO's method of discharging its duties in Tabah.

The Egyptian-Israeli committee opened its second round of talks here yesterday. The Israeli delegation to the talks was led by Brigadier Dov Si'on.

Talks on Tabah To Continue

NC181921 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1840 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Ismailia, 18 May (MENA) -- It has been decided to hold another round of talks to continue the Egyptian-Israeli discussions on the Tabah issue on 25 May, either in Beersheba or Haifa.

This was stated by Rear Adm Muhsin Hamdi, head of the Egyptian delegation to the talks, following the conclusions of the meetings between the two sides in Ismailia today. He added that today's talks were useful and constructive and that several points were clarified, which augurs optimism about resolving the problem.

The Israeli delegation today left Ismailia for Cairo, where it will board a plane for Tel Aviv.

Israeli Delegation Departs

NC182120 Cairo MENA in English 2105 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 18 May (AFP) -- The Israeli delegation to the Egyptian-Israeli committee to discuss the Tabah issue left here tonight after a two-day visit.

The delegation was sent off at Cairo International Airport by Egyptian chief delegate Rear Admiral Muhsin Hamdi.

EEC STATES EXPLAIN POSITION ON JERUSALEM MEETING

NC181556 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] The EEC states today informed Egypt that the meeting of the European parliamentary group in Jerusalem today should not be interpreted as constituting recognition of the Israeli law on the annexation of Jerusalem.

The charge d'affaires of the Belgian Embassy in Cairo delivered a statement by the EEC states to the Foreign Ministry affirming that, according to the EEC's basic regulations, only the European ministerial council has the right to make decisions and to speak on behalf of the council and that the parliamentary assembly decides the venue for its meetings.

In its statement to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, the parliamentary group [as heard] emphasized the reservations of the EEC states over the meeting held in Jerusalem today.

ABU TALIB, EC REPRESENTATIVE DISCUSS RELATIONS

NC182202 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib met today with the European Community's [EC] representative in Cairo. They discussed relations between Egypt and the European Parliament and the means to strengthen cooperation between Egypt and the EC, particularly in the economic field.

The EC representative in Cairo explained the situation in relation to the [European] Parliament Political Affairs Committee's decision to convene a meeting in Jerusalem. He said that the committee, which is formed of the European Council of Ministers, had issued a statement emphasizing the need for not interpreting the convening of the committee's meeting in Jerusalem as an indication of the European governments' recognition of the Israeli law annexing Jerusalem, issued on 31 July 1980 and denounced by the Security Council in Resolution 478 of August 1980.

He added that the Security Council resolution was couched in strong terms, affirming non-recognition of the measures to annex Jerusalem. He said the European [ministerial] council held the view that it was necessary to issue this statement to eliminate any misunderstanding that might arise in this regard and to emphasize its commitment to the curity Council resolution.

Dr Sufi Abu Talib reassirmed Egypt's stand on not recognizing the Israeli law, which considers Jerusalem to be the capital of Israel. He also emphasized the importance of the European role in spurring international public opinion to achieve a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East region.

It was agreed during the meeting to activate the Egyptian-European Parliament Committee and to address an invitation to the members of the European committee to visit Egypt.

UN ENVOY TO HEAD DELEGATION TO HAVANA MEETING

NC181818 Cairo MENA in English 1809 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 18 May (MENA) -- Egypt's permanent delegate to the United Nations, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, will preside over Egypt's delegation to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference to be held in Havana on May 29, MENA learned. The conference will prepare and draw up the agenda for the nonaligned summit meeting which is due to be held in Baghdad in September.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid is due to address the conference on Egypt's inalienable principles towards the Nonalignment Movement and the need for consolidating it, as well as for achieving further cooperation among its member states.

NUCLEAR COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH CANADA

NC171559 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] An agreement for a nuclear cooperation between Egypt and Canada was signed in Ottawa today. Under the agreement, Canada will provide Egypt with assistance to realize its nuclear program and will supply it with data and technology on the use of nuclear energy for the generation of electricity and in industry and agriculture. Canada will also provide Egypt with nuclear materials, especially fuel for operating nuclear power stations.

The agreement also provides for the exchange of experts and the training of Egyptian experts in the fields of security and safety systems for nuclear power stations and environmental protection. Canada will provide Egypt with assistance in prospecting for nuclear raw materials, such as uranium, and development of these resources.

ASH-SHA'B EDITOR REPORTS ON MUBARAK INTERVIEW

PM141539 Cairo ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 11 May 82 pp 10-13

[Interview granted by President Husni Mubarak to chief editor Hamid Zaydan in Cairo — date not given]

[Text] I was the first opposition journalist to meet with the president of the republic. In less than 6 months he has received me 4 times. The first time was on 25 November when I was released from jail and went to see the president with the first batch of political detainees, detained on the orders of the previous president in September 1981 and released by Husni Mubarak. The second time was with members of the Socialist Labor Party parliamentary group. The third was in the company of [Socialist Labor Party leader] Ibrahim Shukri. And the fourth time was for this interview for the newspaper ASH-SHA'B.

I am stating this in confirmation that the president's meetings are not confined to members and leaders of his own party or its journalists, which is quite consistent with his principled stand and desire to hold meetings and consultations with opposition party leaders.

As an opener the president said jokingly: I have opened the door to the opposition newspapers.

Laughing, I said: So that the president's meetings will really be for all the newspapers, including the opposition.

He said: I am for everybody. I am not for one party to the exclusion of others and I shall always be so.

I said: Allow me to begin my interview with you from a point following your recent trip to the United States and Europe. Your statements have been characterized by simplicity, directness and truth. I have noted this in one of the nine articles which I wrote for the AL-AHRAM economic review, when its chief editor, Dr Lufti 'Abd al-'Azim, invited me to write for it during the suspension of ASH-SHA'B. This frankness on your part is the most direct way to the heart of the masses. I would like to pause at Your Excellency's answers to some press questions regarding the similarity between Husni Mubarak and Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, whether Mubarak is an extension of As-Sadat, and what Mubarak's era represents in relation to the 23 July Revolution's course. Your answer was: My name is Husni Mubarak.

Would you please explain the meaning of this answer?

Sitting up in order to answer this initial long question, the president said: I would like to say we all live for what the 23 July Revolution represents; nobody can deny that. The 23 July Revolution was launched by late leader Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, who remained in office a long time, then went to meet his maker. He was then succeeded by late President Anwar as-Sadat. The question of whether I am similar to Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir or Anwar as-Sadat is a matter for speculation by them. I would like to say that Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir was a leader during a period of Egyptian history which had its positive and negative aspects. Perhaps conditions then necessitated wide-ranging measures. This was during one period of Egyptian history. Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir was much appreciated abroad and was appreciated at home as well. When I was speaking on Labor Day a woman stood up and said: Mr President you are very good and we appreciate your stand. You have mentioned 'Abd an-Nasir.

I would like to say that no doubt every president has positive and negative aspects. This does not apply only to heads of states but to people at all levels. A father at home has his positive and negative aspects. As for whom I resemble, that is another matter. Was As-Sadat similar to 'Abd an-Nasir? It is a continuous political line.

I can see Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's positive aspects and As-Sadat's positive aspects. As for the negative aspects, I am trying to correct and rectify these negative aspects in a manner compatible with public interest. This is what matters.

I asked the president: There is no doubt that responsibilities of the coming stage are onerous. If we ask how you visualize the period after 25 April, or from last 8 November when you addressed the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council [on inauguration day], or ask you, now that you have opened a dialogue with all the parties and called for public discussion of the seven points which you defined -- after Your Excellency's meeting with us following our release from jail on 25 November, when you assured us that after 25 April we would all be free from sensitivities -- what will be the nature of the coming stage of the 23 July Revolution as far as political, national and social actions are concerned? [question as published]

Laughing, the president said: You want a whole program from me.

He added: I can tell you that after 25 April.... [sentence left unfinished] First, I do not consider 25 April to be a very big barrier, as some would imagine. The issue and its problems still exist. You hear a lot of talk abroad about the issue. The question of autonomy and its problems, talks and the difficulties encountered -- all these are a very difficult matter. I do not wish to elaborate on this subject and I would like to leave it to circumstances. It is a difficult matter; the problem is not over yet. I would tell anyone who imagines that it is over: Sorry, many difficulties are still involved.

With regard to the internal situation, we still have terrible problems. For example, as recently as yesterday I was discussing the housing problem and wondering what we could do about it. We have been able to raise money for housing but we have found we have a problem with a brick shortage, for example, and many other problems. As for the brick problem, we have begun building plants to produce sand bricks. If we increase the volume of construction there will be talk not only from people in the government but also from people outside the government. It means we will be encroaching upon the land. This will be another calamity we do not want.

I would like to say we are faced with terrible problems which we will seek to solve so as to ease the burden on the public. We must pay special attention to these problems to solve them as far as we can and with all the resources available to us. This is for the sake of the man in the street. Otherwise we will lose the confidence of the man in the street; he will be dismayed and will say: You say you will do such-and-such a thing but we have nowhere to live, no food to eat, no transportation or telephones, and so on and so forth. The main problem facing us now is to try to ease the hardship of the people.

The president added: We must devote tremendous efforts and pay maximum attention to this problem. Freedom and the exchange of views without incitement should be the rule so that we do not harm the cause. We still have problems and hardships and we must listen to all views on such problems and to the proposed solutions. The efforts of political activity and the parties must be channeled in this direction; we should all agree on that and we should debate in order to alleviate the people's hardship. In my view if we are unable to do this, we will all be responsibile.

I said to the president: There is no disagreement over this. But there is something fearful, namely the use of the term "incitement" as a means of limiting or restricting freedom of opinion or the exchange of views. What are the limits of "incitement" in your view?

The president said: You journalists know the meaning of incitement and its limits. We all welcome the exchange of views; we are now exchanging views on many things. We might disagree, but it would be better if we did not. But everyone must respect the views of others. Everyone of us must know the meaning of incitement and what its limits are.

I asked the president: Is incitement a political term or security term?

He replied: You understand it in all its meanings; don't ask me for further explanation. Incitement is understood; we see it from a political standpoint and security standpoint. I have one objective. Inciting the people is unjustifiable. Instead of inciting the people, let us discuss any problem; we are not covering up any case of corruption. Some cases are brought before the prosecutor. That's it; we should interfere no further in them. We are not protecting deviation or covering up mistakes. I do not cover up any deviation even if the person involved is a relative. I have nothing to do with it; I will refer the man to the public prosecutor and we will hide nothing. I have no interest in covering up for anybody.

I told the president: Currently there is talk about change. Who will carry out the change? Is it a change of persons or of policies? Will the change be carried out via decisions by the president or by holding new elections to the People's Assembly or the local councils? Will the elections be held in the normal manner? If we adopt the principle of relative majority, what will be the future of the Consultative Council, which has been established on the basis of absolute majority?

The president said: I am not talking about elections on a list basis or otherwise. The subject is premature and cannot be decided upon now. I am not busying myself with it now. I do not see that this is an urgent problem. You might see this as an important problem because you want to enter elections. I have important problems of higher priority, namely the economy, housing and food.

The president continued: But I can talk to you about the change that chiefly emanated from the Labor Party and some other people. First, I have already said in my speech that the change which you talk so much about began when I began my presidency and after I was elected president of the republic. The change is in policies, in style -- comprehensive change in many fields. But comprehensive and sudden change at a stroke is something I do not believe in. The People's Assembly cannot be dissolved now. The assembly has not completed its full legal term and it is being claimed that there is no stability in this country. What is the justification for the early dissolution of the People's Assembly? It has 2 more years to serve. What is the urgent problem that cannot wait for 2 years as far as the People's Assembly is concerned?

The president said: Nevertheless, I would say that whenever there is a need to change people I will change them. If there are people incapable of keeping up with the tasks of the present stage, I will tell them please go, thank you; we will look for somebody else who is capable. But I will not make a comprehensive change at a stroke. I want stability in the country. If I dissolve the People's Assembly, the country in these circumstances will be unstable; investment will stop until the trends of the new assembly become known. In any case, 2 years is not long.

The president said: I am in favor of stability for the benefit of the country. It is not in the public interest to tamper with stability.

I said to the president: With regard to the point about the relative majority and the absolute majority -- absolute majority means 50 percent plus 1 and gives a party total control. This was obvious in the Consultative Council elections. When we, together with Your Excellency, launch the true democratic stage, a fair chance must be given to all the political trends.

Interrupting me, the president said, laughing: Why are you bringing up a subject prematurely? Or are you reminding me of the subject so I will think it over?

Laughing, I said: Yes, Mr President.

I said: This brings us to the question of your chairmanship of the National Democratic Party [NDP]. Do you see your chairmanship of the NDP as a temporary or a permanent necessity? In other words, is it for a specific period of time or permanent?

He said: By God, I do not want to discuss this subject. As long as I am fair with all the parties, that is it. There is justice, and there is consultation with all the parties. Moreover, chairmanship of the NDP is in the interest of the public and of the whole country so that nobody will overpower another. I am against one person overpowering another. What would happen if I were to leave the NDP? The country would plunge into conflict.

He said: The public interest, as I see it, demands this. It might be for a certain stage. There might come a time when there are two strong parties, in which case the democratic process will proceed with balance and calmly.

He added: Moreover, the NDP nominated me president of the republic. Of course, the Socialist Labor Party was one of the parties that approved this. But what would happen if I were to abandon the NDP at this critical stage?

I said to the president: Of course, it is hoped that the president will remain the arbiter and that his relationship will be balanced, as Your Excellency said.

The president said: I am the NDP chairman but I conduct dialogues with all the parties. This happens all over the world. Reagan belongs to a party and so does Mitterrand. We still have a long way to go to develop our country and achieve benefits from investments. Let us see how we solve the housing problem and how we all cooperate in solving the problems of housing, food and communications so that man can live. It would be better if this could be achieved. I cannot imagine this being accomplished during my presidency but I would like to lay the foundations and go on from there. Thus we would have started down this road and made good progress on it, so I would be reassured. This is my main preoccupation at present. I am not preoccupied with the party and its chairmanship; I am not thinking of this subject except inasmuch as it helps me to consider day and night what to do about housing, for example.

He said: I am always asking [presumably, for views]. I ask people from your Labor Party; I ask experts in the NDP and nonpartisan experts. I talk to them. My present task is to raise the standard of living, to think of the way to achieve that and to protect development.

I said to the president: Under the category of change?

Interrupting me, the president said: If change aims at achieving a certain benefit, I am a supporter of calm and objective change at the opportune time. I am not a supporter of urgent and sudden change that comes at a stroke.

This creates instability and would freeze investment in the country for a long time. In the end the people would lose. But I will change whoever is unsuitable and I will not hesitate to do so.

I said to the president: With regard to the Constitution, there are two articles worth changing: Article 74, which the previous president used in his 5 September 1981 decisions [on arresting the opposition], and the other article concerns renewing presidential terms several times.

The president said: Brother Hamid, as far as the amendment of the Constitution is concerned I do not intend to touch it at present because that would have unpredictable consequences. Tampering with the Constitution would be a very dangerous game which would put the country in a vicious circle. So if you are thinking of Article 74, it is not a problem. If there is a need to maintain security because there is a violation of security, then there is the emergency law. There is no problem there.

As for the article on renewing presidential terms several times, I am not in favor of it, nor am I in favor of renewing the term of the president of the republic several times. Renewal once only is enough. That is, a two-term presidency is enough. The clause that makes it possible to renew several times must be amended.

The president added: But I would like to say that this should not be done now. I see no urgent need to get into the game of amending the Constitution. Maybe in 2 or 3 years there will be a change. I have my priorities for the coming stage; I do not want to depart from them.

I would like the people to have a breather and to live a little bit better. After that we will turn our attention to other things. There is no problem there.

I told the president: In other words, the business of the "several times" clause is on your mind.

Laughing, the president said: The whole world except us adopts the method of renewing once only.

I said: Is your answer the same regarding the emergency laws -- the law on national unity, the law on ethics and so on?

Interrupting me, the president said: I do not know why you are worried about these laws. I do not interfere with the laws. I do not wish to interfere with the laws. Why are you afraid of them?

I said to the president: These are special laws, not public laws. The public law exists and incorporates security guarantees. But these have been reinforced with provisions restricting liberties, such as the law on suspicion, for example.

The president said: I have not read these laws and they do not worry me.

I said to the president: Guarantees of freedom must be maintained and your statements on them must be clear because it is not you who implements those laws and because those who do implement them want to hear from you that you are in favor of guarantees of freedom.

The president said: Guarantees and controls. I have said this before and will say it once again: I would like to say that the security of this country comes first. If anything threatens this country, the emergency law will be enough. I will use it only for the security of this country. I am not prepared to use any of these laws, the emergency law or nonemergency law, against citizens' political freedom. When I disagree with you, I will have a discussion with you. I will not arrest you.

But I will arrest anyone who threatens the security of the country and is found to be dangerous to the country's security. If there are political differences, we will talk together just as I am talking to you. Now, you have views that are different from mine; I differ with you. The opposition and the government cannot agree on everything. There are no two persons alike in everything.

I said to the president: Let us move on to the second part of the interview -- about priorities. What are the most important economic issues, in your view, and what has been done regarding the evaluation of the As-Salihiyah project?

The president replied: Look, Brother Hamid, the economic problem is the crux of the matter and I am persistently following it. I called for an economic conference. Although the conference came out with outline ideas, I have set up committees and research groups. Through these I would like to create the basis of a 5-year plan, to be discussed by the People's Assembly and by the parties so that if anybody has a view he can express it. If the parties were participating in these committees so that everybody would have the opportunity to contribute to formulating Egypt's economic future. [sentence as published]

The president said: With regard to the As-Salihiyah project, it is being evaluated as to cost; to see whether it is worth the returns or whether there is a better method, whether it can be completed within a specific period of time -- which we will also evaluate -- and whether it can be set up somewhere else that would cost less. We are making evaluations here and there, including the questions of costs and completion time, so that we can accomplish land reform and farming in large areas of land in order to achieve greater production. We will make a thorough evaluation.

I asked the president about the progress of the committee he charged with carrying out the evaluation.

He said: It has begun its work and is about to complete its report. I have received a preliminary report, but I am waiting for the final report to find out the details. If we find the experiment successful, even though the costs might reasonably be a little higher than they should be, that is all right so long as we have a great agricultural expansion.

After a moment's silence, the president said with evident emphasis: In any case, the question that you raised in ASH-SHA'B last week, when the matter was being discussed, when you asked: To whom will the new lands belong? I reply: The agricultural lands will not be the property of anybody; they will be the property of the state. It was good of you to raise the question. I would add that if, in the near future, I find that land reform and opening up the desert is successful, I might set up a board of directors to manage the state lands whose products will feed the country and be exported by it.

The president added: I do not want to hurry and I do not want to attack [presumably, put into effect a project without knowing its results.

I said to the president: We were not hurrying things or casting doubts. On the contrary, what we published was in view of what 'Uthman and Husayn 'Uthman himself said.

The president said: I welcome this as long as it involves an objective analysis in the public interest, so that whoever wants to invest will not be afraid, we do not lose confidence in our country and all this does not threaten our own public sector.

I said to the president: With regard to the public sector, what is its future in the light of partnership projects and what are the guarantees and the prospects of a productive open-door policy toward companies? Is it open to anybody who wants to join or is it linked to the 5-year development plan to which Your Excellency referred?

The president replied: Of course not. First of all the public sector is a fundamental base and he will not sell it. I have said this more than once. We will develop it and manage it on an economic basis because it controls prices in the interest of the public, of the great majority of the people. We will never touch the public sector; we want to develop it and strengthen it. This is being carried out by the group responsible for the development of the public sector. We have an investment law. The general principle is that there are no joint [public and private sector] companies. The country is not open wide for anyone to come and do whatever he wants. The government has prepared a book containing 120 projects for the perusal of anybody who wants to invest in productive projects in the general interest of the country.

The president added: It is believed that all the projects and industries established here must be within and serve the plan. That, briefly, is the point.

I said to the president: The last question on domestic affairs concerns the release of the detainees. The question is: When?

The president said: We are releasing people. We investigate and we release. We release those against whom there is no charge and those who have engaged in no activities. Every now and then we release those against whom there is no evidence. Many have already been released.

I said: When we were in prison Your Excellency made a statement that everyone's position would be determined within 2 months. That did happen and we were released before the end of the 2 months. Here we would like to say something specific.

The president said: Anyone who did not carry out activity harmful to the country and anyone against whom there is no charge will be released. We do not want to imprison anybody. I can imagine myself and my son in the place of the detainees and their families. The public, however, should help us by advising the young against extremism. Everyone should help in this respect through discussion, dialogue and advice. Soon another batch will be released. So the release process is continuing.

I said to the president: In a previous statement you said that a major case would be brought before the courts. When will an announcement be made on it?

The president answered: The case preparations have been completed and an announcement will be made this week, now that the prosecutor's department has completed work on it. All that remains is setting a date for the trial.

I asked: Will it go to a military court or a special court.

Laughing, the president said: No, an ordinary court.

I said to President Mubarak: In order not to take up too much of your time, let us go straight on to Arab affairs. There appears to be some movement on the Arab horizon. Maati Bouabid to Morocco has made a move. We also have the statements of King Husayn, the friendly tone of the Gulf and Saudi press, and the Arab stand regarding Egypt's attitude toward Iraq in its war with Iran. All this creates a good impression of Egypt's Arab face in the Arab arena. I would like your interpretation.

The president said: I have heard about the Moroccan move, I have heard King Husayn's statements and I exchange cables with him. It was he who allowed their publication. I do not embarrass anyone. Sultan Qabus is coming to Cairo this week. They all speak of the need for cooperation with Egypt. I do not want to embarrass any of our Arab brothers because I can see the differences among them. Some states do not want reconciliation with Egypt, such as Algeria, Syria, Libya and South Yemen, because of Camp David. I do not want to stray into these labyrinths and I do not want to impose myself on anyone. I leave it all to the Arab states to assess their position as they wish and decide when is the right time for [reconciliation with] Egypt. Egypt's arms and doors are open to our Arab brothers. Even now, when there is a boycott, they come to Egypt from all the Arab countries. We set no limits on this. We do not want to embarrass anybody. Our gates are open and we welcome our Arab brothers, but we leave this matter alone because it is up to them, and the timing is up to them.

I said to the president: If you received an invitation to the forthcoming Fes summit conference, would you accept it?

The president said: I wish to say that we too have dignity. My dignity is Egypt's dignity. I cannot attend a summit conference for an exchange of abuse with any state, or so that Egypt can be called to account. I cannot go to any summit conference unless there is common ground and unless there are diplomatic relations between me and these states.

I asked him if this also applies to the African summit conference in Tripoli.

The president said: The same thing applies. I must have representation and there must be common ground before I can go to any country.

I said to the President: I think I understand from this that Cairo would welcome a dialogue to establish common ground before any summit conference and that such a dialogue would be a step toward the establishment of diplomatic relations first, and common ground second, before any meeting is held.

Laughing, the president said: That is your own personal opinion.

I said: Can it be said that there should be dialogue, direct or indirect, bilateral or through a third Arab party such as Sultan Qabus, for example? Also, what is the position as far as the PLO is concerned?

He said: There is nothing at all between us and the PLO. I am sad that the PLO is moving in all directions and following various lines. Its leaders are making different statements to different people. I do not want to talk about the PLO because I do not want to embarrass anybody. I am keeping silent about our Palestinian brothers as I have so far been silent about any Arab state that wrongs us. I made this decision a long time ago, and I do not want to back down from it.

I said to the president: However, as far as solving the Palestine problem is concerned, I see that Egypt's position has so far been that there can be no settlement in isolation from the Palestinian people.

The president replied: We have said it a million times. We have recovered our territory but still we say that a settlement of the Palestine problem is the key to a comprehensive settlement. This is why we will continue with the autonomy negotiations until there is comprehensive peace in the region. We have not closed the Palestinian case, but nobody helps us. When we talk about mutual recognition, nobody agrees. Other Arab states have said the same thing. We are not the only ones. We believe the problem cannot be solved without mutual recognition between the sides and without them sitting down together at the negotiating table. The United States and Vietnam did that and they solved the problem after a war which lasted many years.

Egypt is an essential factor in the settlement of the Palestine problem. It was Egypt which changed the cause of the Palestinians at the United Nations from the cause of refugees to the cause of a nation and a state.

I said to the president: On the question of autonomy, Israel wants autonomy to be administrative without territorial ownership and without sovereignty. Egypt's view, according to your statements, is that full autonomy means complete sovereignty, not administrative autonomy.

The president said: This is our opinion, and this is why there is still disagreement between us and Israel on this issue and this is why the talks are still going on, otherwise we would have reached agreement on the basic principles of autonomy.

I said: Is it a step toward a Palestinian state?

He said: We say it is a step toward Palestinian self-determination.

I asked the president: What about Tabah?

He said: The talks have started. They have withdrawn to the international border we defined. It [Tabah] is a disputed area and the issue will be settled either by reconciliation or arbitration.

I asked: Do you have any time limit in mind for settling this issue?

He replied: I expect this matter to be resolved within 2 months, or 3 months at the most, maybe even earlier.

I asked the president: Are there other differences, in addition to the Tabah differences?

He replied: They are basically over Tabah.

I said to the president: There has been a lot of argument about the security of the Gulf. What, in your opinion, is the meaning of Gulf security, Arab national security and Egyptian national security?

The president replied: I said before that when Gulf security is shaken, it affects us in Egypt. Gulf security is important to us. Gulf security is the responsibility of the Gulf states, but we have already said that Egypt, if asked, is ready to help within the framework and limits required for the preservation of the Gulf states' security, without any domination on our part and without Egyptian interference in the affairs of these states. We are willing to help these states with arms or other capabilities because whatever threatens them affects us and affects national security and Egyptian security. Any part of the Arab region affects the whole region. Any shock in the Gulf region would affect the entire region, including Egypt. This is why we say we are prepared to provide assistance to any Arab state if that state is threatened and if we are asked to do so.

The president asked: What is the basis of the Arab League? There is a joint defense agreement which is not being implemented. It provides for help to any state under attack. I do not want to give examples because I do not want to provoke anyone.

I asked the president: What about future relations with Israel and Egypt's role in Arab solidarity?

The president replied: We now have diplomatic relations with Israel, as with any other state in the world. They are not special relations or relations of most-favored states or anything else. They must not be considered as being against Arab interests. It is possible for me to have relations with the Arabs as well as with Israel. I could also act as mediator if there is tension between Israel and an Arab state. My relations with the Arabs will not be at the expense of my relations with Israel, and my relations with Israel will not be at the expense of my role in Arab solidarity, Arab development and Arab economic integration.

I asked the president to tell me more about Egypt's role as far as Arab solidarity and economic integration are concerned.

He replied: We have a plan for integration with Sudan. We are doing our best to cooperate. After you, I will receive the speaker of the Sudanese People's Assembly. We will be discussing this. Tomorrow I will travel [to Khartoum] for a meeting and exchange of views with President Ja'far Numayri on the general Arab situation and on foreign affairs.

I said: Regarding the Prince Fahd plan and other alternative plans, to what extent can we address ourselves to Arab plans?

The president said: Israel does not implement UN resolutions. It had not implemented any resolution before it signed the Camp David [accord] and agreement. It implemented these two because it had signed them. Without upsetting anybody, I say that neither the Fahd plan nor any other plan will be implemented unless it is approved by Israel. It must be acceptable to all sides.

I said: In other words, a dialogue could lead to positive results and could produce alternatives, not necessarily the Prince Fahd plan. It might possibly be the Geneva formula, for example.

The president replied: Both the Arabs and Israel must approve, otherwise how can we talk? The only document in our hands now is Camp David.

I said to the president: What about the sudden measures taken by Israel, for example? If Israel were to annex the West Bank -- and there is some talk in Israel about it -- would this not be a blatant violation of Camp David?

The president replied: Of course it would be a violation of Camp David. They have annexed the Golan Heights. What I want to say is that the sides should sit down and discuss all these issues.

The Knesset which approved the annexation of the Golan Heights is the same Knesset which decided that there should be agreement between Israel and Syria on the return of the Golan Heights through negotiations in whatever way they deem fit. It believes that this is only a political matter. If they negotiate and if agreement is reached on the Golan, the Knesset will of course approve it.

I said to the president: The Sinai issue is a part of Camp David, and it has virtually been completed, but the second part relating to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is still pending. If Israel annexes the West Bank....

Interrupting me, the president said: Of course, if this happens, it would be a violation of Camp David, because everything should be settled according to Camp David, which provides the framework for a comprehensive settlement, and a comprehensive settlement should cover the Golan, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

I said to President Mubarak: October is the last war. When is this statement correct and when is it not, and if it is not, who is responsible?

The president replied: We all hope that the October war will be the last war to devour the nation's economic and manpower resources. Experience tells us that wars do not settle disputes, but continuously breed bitterness. All issues can be resolved by dialogue, not by blood.

As to who would be responsible if a war did break out, I just want to say to you that I hope no war breaks out. Every country in the region, including Israel, has domestic development and economic problems. We gear our efforts to serve development, not war. What do wars mean? They mean one must place all investments and resources at the disposal of the army, and quickly. Normally an army continuously goes through stages of change and development at a comfortable pace, but in emergency all one's investments and resources are geared to strengthening the army in record time.

I asked the president: You mean peaceful coexistence is possible.

He said: Given trust and respect, and recognition of legitimate rights and noninterference in the affairs of others.

MUBARAK DELIVERS 15 MAY ANNIVERSARY SPEECH

NC151136 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 15 May 82

[Speech by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on the anniversary of the 15 May Corrective Movement and People's Assembly Day at a joint session of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council on 15 May -- in a live relay linkup with other Cairo transmitters]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful and the compassionate. Brothers and sisters, members of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council:

I am happy to be with you today, the day of the People's Assembly, on which our great people have been able to prove their unique ability to give continuously and their unusual awareness of the essence of the struggle they are leading and the role they are playing at this delicate phase in the history of our glorious nation and in an extremely significant area to which the eyes of both the East and the West are turned and in which grave events are taking place one after the other, leaving their impact and effect on the world.

The great work which the departed President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat led on a day like this in 1971 is a historical event which has had a profound significance and effect not only because it constituted a consolidation of the revolutionary march which Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir led on 23 July 1952 but also because we derive lessons and examples from it.

We implore God to grant us soundness of mind and wisdom and open to us the road to win his satisfaction and to give us success.

The first thing that comes to our mind as we review those abundant events is the ability of the noble Egyptian people to correct the course of their national revolution and to protect it from excesses and negativeness as well as their profound belief that struggle is a continuous movement, an unceasing development, an uninterrupted renewal and a creativity that knows no standstill or restrictions. National work is not the exclusive prerogative of a specific group which takes political action as its profession and which monopolizes influence and authority and steals privileges and gains at the expense of the people. Rather, it is the duty of every Egyptian man and woman and a collective joint responsibility which we assume by virtue of our belonging to this faithful country, the owner of the greatest glories in the history of mankind.

Perhaps this is the genuine meaning of democracy, because the rule of the people cannot be achieved with cheers and the uttering of slogans, but with actual participation in assuring responsibility, conscious collective confrontation of problems and challenges, equality in public rights and actual participation in practicing authority. Responsibility is negated if the citizen, whatever his political and social status, is denied freedom of movement and the ability to participate in government by giving his opinion, his mind and his work.

Therefore, brothers and sisters, we insist on entrenching the concept of democracy in the Egyptian experiment and on protecting it against the illusions of the doubters and the excesses of the ultra-extremists who do not know -- or who do not care -- that if democracy turns into anarchy, it will become the worst form of dictatorship and that society's balance will be upset unless rights are linked to duties and unless every individual gives the homeland and the community what is due to them before demanding his own rights and defending his own interests.

I repeat that all this does not affect our faith in democracy, our adherence to freedom and our concern for the right of all the citizens to complete participation, because the homeland is for everyone, the responsibility is grave and the work is enormous. Egypt is in dire need of the efforts of all its honest sons, irrespective of their positions and different ideological affiliations, because we all share in the great affiliation to immortal Egypt and in the sublime loyalty to God, the homeland and right.

There is no going back on democracy, retreat from freedom, setback for the national upsurge or turning back, but rather a bold look to the future [applause] with all the hope that it carries.

Permit me, brothers and sisters, to mention that you shoulder a great responsibility in deepening the concept of democracy by strengthening contact with the popular bases, by honestly expressing their legitimate views and ambitions, by interacting with their problems and experiences and by informing them of the facts frankly and clearly. This is the essence of parliamentary representation and this is the sound basis for participation in government. We also must chart our policy and adopt our decisions through open dialogue and rational collective steps, and not through pledges of allegiance and glorification.

A great task lies before us. We must not waver in it or miss the road to it. This is because peace, whose banners are flying high in all parts of Egypt, imposes on us new commitments and heavy burdens. We must realize that the coming years are considered decisive in our modern history. This is the period which must witness a great upsurge to the threshold of the new era in which production will increase, the standard of services will rise and the hand of reform will extend to all aspects of life after the burdens of successive wars and their heavy consequences diverted our attention from them.

A great task lies ahead of us in the agricultural and foodstuffs sector so that Egypt will not remain dependent on the outside world to supply all of its essential needs. This demands high priority be given to raising agricultural production by a big percentage wherein we can achieve a triple-crop cycle in agricultural production, preserve agricultural land against erosion, reclaim new lands at a rate which I hope will not be less than 150,000 feddans annually and can rationalize the use of irrigation water.

It emerged from the detailed study conducted by the subcommittees of the economic conference that the problem does not lie in the search for new resources, in as much as in the development of methods, turning toward sound application and maximum exploitation of available resources.

We have before us a great natioal message to increase industrial production, raise productivity, encourage national industry, raise the quality of products and build a solid base for advanced technology with the participation of the public sector, which is the pillar of development in Egypt, and the private national and producing sector, which believes it has a basic role in building and achieving progress and realizes that it has a sublime national commitment that goes beyond material interests and individual inclinations. It is the duty of the state to provide for this sector all the opportunities for participation and sharing in the building of new Egypt.

We have before us the duty to rationalize consumption. Studies have proven that consumption rose from 2.8 billion pounds in 1970 to 10.6 billion pounds in 1980, that is, in 10 years. Despite the fact that this increase is partly due to price increases, it is, however, true that consumption is increasing at a rate that is not proportionate with the rate of the increase in production. This is happening at a time when we are in pressing need of doubling investments and savings, combatting extravagence and directing our creative potential to building our future.

We have also before us the duty to deepen the concept of nationalism and implant the feeling of belonging to the homeland in the hearts of the young generation, because the feeling of affiliation is a necessary condition for loyalty. A young man cannot be loyal to his country with his mind, heart and conscience unless he knows its history and culture and is proud of his people, their heritage and their values. Without this, affiliation to the homeland is merely a geographic coincidence without significance. Then, man's links to his homeland would depend on the opportunities and privileges it can afford him compared to other countries. Man, thus, would assess his status from a neutral standpoint that lacks genuine enthusiasm or sacrifices. We will not accept this. We were born with the deep call in our hearts: We die so Egypt can live long. [applause]

We also have before us the duty to reform the edifice of values, which is the basis of any social, political or ideological movement. God Almighty has granted us sublime values and lofty ethical principles that made us the best people evolved of mankind. God Almighty granted us a unique ability to challenge time, overcome obstacles and surmount ordeals. This ability is not based on our material strength as much as on the strong spiritual values and good traits that characterize Egyptians. Foremost of these traits is truthfulness and honesty, sincerity and pride in work, earnestness and straightforwardness, satisfaction and contentment, strong family ties, a feeling of social cooperation and solidarity, avoidance of grudges and spite, mutual respect among people and avoidance of reviving these values at this important juncture in the history of our national march, because verily never will God change the condition of a people until they change it themselves [Koranic verse] [applause] and because, brothers and sisters, real building begins with ethics, values and behavior.

You have a great role and an ample part to play in this regard, because these radical reformations can only succeed if we all participate in planning and implementing them.

The executive bodies alone cannot make the desired progress. [break in transmission] [The following is provided from the Cairo MENA version of the speech in Arabic at 1005 GMT on 15 May: "Our legislative and popular bodies and research and education centers must participate with the executive bodies in deciding, correcting and guiding. This is the real meaning of the term the state of institutions and the scientific application of the principle"] of masses participation, because authority is not a donation or a grant, but a right taken by practical exercise and constant enlightened action.

Dear brothers, at this critical phase the responsibility of promulgating legislation for construction and advancement is considered -- by all criteria -- a matter of extreme importance. This responsibility should be viewed with the thought and planning it deserves. The reason is that the legislative framework constitutes the legislative mold of the social movement. Therefore, it is imperative that all aspects of this legislation be approached in all seriousness. It is also imperative that these aspects by the object of scrutinizing study, penetrating vision and calculated and well-thought-out steps in such a way that the rhythm of legislative action will respond to the masses' real interests. These things should be done in a manner divorced from convulsions and upsurges, because entrenched action based on solid foundations is destined to last and remain stable as the years pass.

These are the challenges we are facing. We will face them together with a strong will, unshakeable faith, self-confidence, hope in the future and insistence on waging the greater struggle. Let the faithful depend on God. God is greater and long live Egypt! Peace by with you. [applause]

SPEAKER ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY ON ANNIVERSARY

NC151518 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0916 GMT 15 May 82

[Speech by People's Assembly Speaker Dr Subi Abu Talib on the anniversary of the 15 May Corrective Movement and People's Assembly Day delivered at a joint session of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council -- live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. Your Excellency the President of the Republic: It is with sincere love, springing from deep appreciation, that the members of the People's Assembly and Consultative Council -- the mirror of the nation's conscience, torch [mishkat] of the will of the people and the pulse of their feeling -- welcome you today. We celebrate with you the day of the People's Assembly -- the May revolution day -- to renew allegiance to you. We are proud of our confidence in you and pin our hopes on you to promote the lot of Egypt and raise its fluttering flag high.

On this day 11 years ago, the People's Assembly stood with your great predecessor, departed President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, [prolonged applause] to defend freedom and democracy and to correct the march of the July revolution so as to follow its right path -- the path of freedom and democracy. The centers of force and tryanny collapsed and the minarets of knowledge and faith and of upholding the dignity of man rose. This day, which we celebrate with you and under your leadership, is the best proof and most clear evidence of the ability of the Egyptian people to overcome the obstacles in their way and surmount everything which hinders their march to realize their message of establishing a dignified life together with their sincere and loyal leadership.

We are proud that Your Excellency the President is commemorating with us the anniversary of this dear day in the history of our political struggle, democratic march and parliamentary life because your participation is the best proof of keeping your promise that the principles of the July and May revolutions will be the only basis on which the philosophy of the regime will be established in all fields.

The May revolution was not a revolution against the [23 July] revolution or a departure from its principles, but rather it was an addition to it, a consolidation of its march and a deepening of one of its six principles -- the establishment of a sound democratic life. Circumstances of the socialist transformation precluded giving attention to it.

History recorded for you, Your Excellency the President, your heroic deeds in commanding the air force, the first strikes of which were the key to victory. From the flash of weapons, the olive branches grew and the voice of peace rose above the beat of the war drums. It is the peace of the strong and honest people. It is a peace which has not squandered a grain of sand of the soil of the whole Arab homeland.

Mr President: It was here, under this dome, that the march of democracy began. It was here, under this dome, that the peace march began. It was here, under this dome, that we pledged with you to safeguard the state of knowledge and faith and the state of freedom and democracy. Today, our faith is stronger than ever before that the constitutional legitimacy is the shore of safety and the safety valve for both the rulers and the ruled. This is based on our faith that the rule of the individual is temporary, but the will of the nations and peoples will last until doomsday. All of us are proud of the entire world's testimony of the exemplary democratic way by which the power was transferred through the constitutional channels. We are also proud of the fact that all the parties, independent persons and all the political and social forces stood with you and next to you as the leader of our march.

All the people look forward, under your leadership, to a bright and shining future in which you will realize the dignity and prestige which our nation aspires for and which it deserves. We the representatives of the nation in the People's Assembly and Consultative Council pledge to stand with you and next to you to realize these aims. I believe that our way to these aims is to make the masses participate in making the fateful decisions and to give every citizen a just share of the wealth of his country.

Our greatest aim is to achieve an integration, or rather unity, among the various parts of our Arab nation. Our faith is unshakable that Egypt was and will remain forever the pulsating heart of Arabism and the fortified citadel of Islam. We all know that our Arab and Islamic nation is now facing a serious juncture. All the Egyptian people and even all the Arab people watch with respect and appreciation your blessed steps on the international arena to unite the ranks and clear the atmosphere of differences, far from the axes of international polarization.

Now that its sovereignty over all its territory has been restored, Egypt begins an era of peace. However, we do not forget that the burdens of the battle of peace are no less than those of the battle of war. It is a battle which requires the unification of efforts and serious work to confront the civilized challenge. Egypt is still looking forward to more peace so that a just and comprehensive peace may prevail in the entire region and realize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Egypt, under your leadership, will not despair from a struggle for a legitimate right nor will it get tired of a struggle for the establishment of comprehensive peace. It has its role which it carried out in the past and which it is carrying out now and will carry out in the future willingly, because this is its destiny.

Even though the road is long and difficult, we look forward to a bright future under your wide leadership to face the civilized challenge by serious work, confidence, faith, solid will and firm resolution. Victory will be ours, God willing. "God will certainly aid those who aid His (?cause); for verily God is full of strength." [Koranic verse]

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD 17 MAY

JN171147 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1010 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Baghdad, 17 May (INA) -- Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda arrived here today on an official visit of several days. An official reception led by President Saddam Husayn was accorded to the Zambian president at the airport. Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, were also at the airport to receive the Zambian president. The Zambian president is accompanied by an official delegation comprising a number of officials.

Talks Begin

JN171856 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1810 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Baghdad, 17 May (INA) -- Iraq and Zambia began official talks this evening. The Iraqi side is headed by President Saddam Husayn, and the Zambian side is headed by President Kenneth Kaunda.

The Iraqi side to the talks comprises Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf; Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and first deputy prime minister; National Assembly Speaker Na'im Haddad; Sa'dun Ghaydan, RCC member and deputy prime minister; RCC member Hikmat Ibrahim; Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, RCC secretary and acting head of the president's office; Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi and 'Abd ar-Razzaq Qasim al-Hashimi, minister of higher education and scientific research and head of the escort mission.

The Zambian side comprises (Runin Kaminka), chairman of the political and legal committee in the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party; Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Lameck Goma; Haswell Mwale, minister of works and supply; Kebby Musokotwane, minister of finance and technical cooperation; Unia Gostel Mwila, minister of agriculture and water development; Matiya Ngalande, Zambian ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Qatar; and (Walter Pierry), special assistant and President Kauda's adviser for political affairs.

During the talks, President Saddam Husayn reviewed the principles of Iraq's policy on the Palestinian cause, the Nonaligned Movement, East-West relations and colonialist pressures on the Arab region. President Saddam Husayn also reviewed the latest developments of the Iraq-Iran war and Iraq's positive stand on the international efforts seeking to halt this war and peacefully resolve the dispute.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda explained Zambia's positive stand on the Nonaligned Movement and said he would head a Zambian delegation to the nonaligned summit that will convene in Baghdad in September. Kaunda also reviewed developments in South Africa and the stands of the racist regime there.

The talks also focused on bilateral relations, the need to strengthen these relations and the most important issues in the Arab and African regions. The talks were held in an atmosphere of amity.

Kaunda Interview

JN181058 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0950 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Baghdad, 18 May (INA) -- Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has said his talks with President Saddam Husayn will certainly contribute to developing and promoting the existing relations of friendship between Iraq and Zambia.

In an interview with INA, the Zambian president added the topics that touched on the Nonaligned Movement will have positive results. He said he is deeply impressed with the splendid preparations Iraq is making for hosting the seventh nonaligned summit conference in Baghdad next September. He added that he is very pleased with what he saw during the tour he made with President Saddam Husayn in Baghdad last night, such as the As-Rashid Hotel, the conference palace and the places of residence for the heads of delegations, asserting that his country is looking forward to this summit.

Continuing, President Kaunda stressed the importance of holding a nonaligned summit conference under complicated international circumstances, adding it is incumbent upon the Nonaligned Movement and Third World countries to exert strenuous efforts like the pioneers of this movement for the sake of defusing the nuclear arms race between the United States and its allies on the one hand and the Soviet Union and its allies on the other. He added the danger of this struggle threatens not only nuclear weapons, but also innocent people who are not involved in this struggle. He asserted that the international situation is engulfed with both political and economic crises, adding that this should be tackled soon because it is a matter of life and death as far as Third World peoples are concerned.

President Kaunda reiterated his country's stand, which opposes Zionism and rejects restoration of diplomatic relations with it, adding that Zambia's position toward Israel is the same as that toward South Africa. He said: We advocate fighting to defeat imperialism, Zionism, fascism and racism. On the other hand, we are combating poverty, ignorance, crime, corruption and the exploitation of man by his fellow man. He added that these two frameworks are facing mankind, and as long as they exist there can be no happiness. He asserted the Middle East question belongs to the first framework -- struggle against imperialism, Zionism, fascism and racism -- and that the primary issue in this struggle is the Palestinian cause.

The Zambian president said there will be no change in Zambia's attitude toward restoring relations with Israel as long as Arab territories are occupied by Israel and the Palestinian people's rights are usurped.

President Kaunda said his visit to Iraq was successful, adding he had held useful talks with President Saddam Husayn, who offered much not only to Iraq but also the Nonaligned Movement. He described President Saddam Husayn as a great friend.

Joint Statement

JN181158 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1115 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Baghdad, 18 May (INA) -- Iraq and Zambia have praised the good offices and efforts being exerted by the nonaligned group, the United Nations and the Islamic Conference Organization with the aim of ensuring and consolidating peace and stability in the region. The two sides reaffirmed the call for ending the Iraq-Iran war and for reaching a solution that will guarantee the inalienable rights of all parties concerned.

A joint Iraqi-Zambian statement was issued here today at the conclusion of President Kenneth Kaunda's visit to Iraq asserting that peace, stability and normal relations particularly among neighbors require mutual respect of their inalienable rights. The statement stresses the need for abiding by the principles of sovereignty, nonintervention in other countries' affairs and relations of good neighborliness. The two sides condemned any violation of these principles as this would jeopardize peace and stability.

Upon reviewing current international issues, the two sides stressed their support for the United Nations and principles of nonalignment, expressing their conviction that it is essential to respect these principles for the sake of preserving international peace and security and ensuring the prosperity of nations.

President Saddam Husayn acquainted President Kaunda with the current situation on Iraq's eastern border and the regrettable developments engulfing the situation there as well as the conditions of Iraqi POW's -- conditions which contravene all humanitarian values and are a blatant violation of all international conventions regarding POW's.

The two leaders discussed bilateral relations and the means of further developing these relations. They also reviewed current international issues that concern both countries. The talks were held in an atmosphere of understanding and friendship. They noted that relations between Iraq and Zambia are developing in a positive manner under Presidents Saddam Husayn and Kenneth Kaunda, asserting their resoluteness to expand the framework of their cooperation to cover various fields.

The Iraqi side explained to the Zambian side the recent Syrian measures pertaining to the closure of the border with Iraq and the halt of the flow of Iraqi oil via Syrian territory and the impact of these measures on relations among the region's states and on the peace, security and stability of these states. The statement points out that the Zambian side expressed its understanding of Iraq's position toward these measures.

The two sides strongly condemned the racist Zionist aggression against the Arab people, affirming there can be no just peace without the full and unconditional withdrawal of Zionist forces from all occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the Palestinian people's rights to establish an independent sovereign state on their Palestinian soil led by the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative. They recalled the UN General Assembly resolution that considers Zionism a form of racism and racial discrimination. They agreed that combating and wiping out all forms of racism and racial segregation is the responsibility of all peoples and states.

The two sides strongly condemned the illegitimate Zionist decisions to annex Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, noting these two decisions contravene international law as well as UN resolutions. They urged all countries to boycott the Zionist entity economically and militarily. In this regard, the Iraqi side praised Zambia's positive stand on Arab issues, foremost among which is the Palestinian issue.

The two sides condemned the continued terrorist Zionist aggression against Lebanon, asserting that this aggression constitutes a link in the imperialist maneuvers to liquidate the Palestinian resistance and is a violation of Lebanon's sovereignty, safety and territorial integrity.

Zambia strongly condemned the Zionist terrorist attack on the Iraqi nuclear installations, considering it a criminal act exposing the new Zionist aggressive trend and aims at depriving the Arab nation and the developing countries the right for progress in the field of using nuclear technology for peaceful purposes. This act of aggression, the Zambian side added is a direct violation of the right of all peoples for scientific progress and social development. The Iraqi side welcomed the Zambian stand.

The two sides asserted that the responsibility for preserving peace and stability in the Arab Gulf area must be shouldered by the Gulf states alone without any foreign intervention. They also expressed their support for rendering the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions a zone of peace free of foreign bases and influence as this would serve the region's peoples and states as well as world peace and security.

The two sides stressed the importance of guaranteeing the continued effectiveness of the policy of nonalignment which is rendering noble services to the international community. They agreed on consolidating the unity and solidarity of the Nonaligned Movement, stressing their determination to guarantee the complete success of the seventh nonaligned summit conference, scheduled to be held in Baghdad in September.

Iraq and Zambia expressed their deep concern over the tension overwhelming various areas. In this regard, they expressed their denunciation for the arrogant policy being pursued by the racist South African regime, stressing their governments' resolution to continue working alongside international organizations, particularly the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement, to eliminate racial discrimination and liberate Namibia. They reiterated their solidarity with SWAPO and the national movement for the liberation of South Africa. They expressed their deep concern for the tension prevailing in Africa, which is bound to invite foreign intervention and harm the unity of Africa. The two sides, therefore, believe African problems should be resolved through dialogue.

The statement points out that Iraq and Zambia stressed the need to strengthen African-Arab cooperation, asserting the roots of the Arab nation's ties with the African people are deep in their joint history and these roots are getting deeper and more important thanks to the unity of the African-Arab struggle against Zionism, racism and racial segregation and for the sake of national liberation and social progress.

Iraq and Zambia welcomed the escalating support gained by President Saddam Husayn's proposal to set up a long-term international fund for helping developing countries combat inflation. The fund dictates that developed countries should participate in this fund in accordance with the rate of inflation they export to developing countries. Oil-producing developing countries should also participate in this fund.

The statement indicates that President Saddam Husayn has accepted President Kaunda's invitation to visit Zambia and that the date of the visit will be agrees upon later.

Departs 18 May

JN180724 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0715 GMT 18 May 82

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 18 May (INA) -- Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda left Baghdad for Bahrain today at the end of a 1-day official visit to Iraq. An official sendoff, led by President Saddam Husayn and ranking officials, was accorded the Zambian president. A joint statement on Kaunda's visit to Iraq will be issued later today.

INFORMATION MINISTER DENOUNCES SYRIA, LIBYA

JN181424 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1240 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Baghdad, 18 May (INA) -- Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information, has informed the correspondents of Arab and foreign news agencies and papers that Iraq is determined to confront the conspiratorial stand of the Al-Asad and Al-Qadhdhafi regimes. In his weekly meeting with the press, Jasim said Iraq will firmly face the two regimes' conspiracies and schemes and expose them on the Arab and international levels. He revealed their backing of Khomeyni's racist regime which is aimed at prolonging the war and hampering peace efforts.

Jasim said the Khomeyni regime will soon collapse and all attempts to back it are futile.

He added that Khomeyni has lowered himself by sending children to the battlefront and that he will face Hitler's fate when he realizes the extent of the losses inflicted on the Iranian people on the battlefront and within the country.

Latif Nusayyif Jasim stated the number of Iranian enemy casualties is now approaching 300,000 killed and wounded excluding those who have been maimed. He added there are 2 million refugees and 5 million unemployed in Iran. Jasim also said the Tehran treasury is bankrupt, that corruption and destruction permeate Iran and that all those factors will surely hasten the end of the Khomeyni regime.

SADDAM HUSAYN'S ENVOY LEAVES FOR BUCHAREST

JN161751 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1725 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Baghdad, 16 May (INA) -- Ahmad Husayn, Foreign Ministry under secretary and personal envoy of President Saddam Husayn to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, left Baghdad today for Bucharest with a message from President Saddam to President Ceausescu dealing with bilateral relations and the means of promoting these relations.

Envoy Returns

JN181204 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1140 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Baghdad, 18 May (INA) -- Ahmad Husayn, special envoy of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and under secretary of foreign affairs, returned to Baghdad today after a brief visit to Romania. In a statement to INA, Husayn said he conveyed a message to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu from President Saddam Husayn dealing with bilateral relations and the means of promoting them. He added that the Romanian president asked him to convey his greetings to President Saddam Husayn and best wishes for the Iraqi people and expressed his country's desire to promote existing bilateral relations.

ROMANIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION DEPARTS 18 MAY

JN181846 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] A Romanian delegation headed by Ion Stanescu, Romanian minister of industrial construction [title as heard] left Baghdad for home today following a week-long visit to Iraq. The Romanian minister expressed his pleasure with the visit and told INA he held talks with Iraqi officials aimed at strengthening bilateral cooperation in industry, trade, irrigation, housing and construction, and at exchanging experience between the two friendly countries. The delegation was seen off by Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud and the Romanian ambassador in Baghdad.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUES

Communique No 714

JN181642 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1605 GMT 18 May 82

[Communique No 714 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 18 May 82]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With firmness based on principle, right and justice, our trimphant forces are continuing their heroic fight against the racist Khomeyni clique in order to end its aggression against our people and nation and to make it recognize our legitimate territorial rights.

The results of the activities of our forces for last night and today are as follows:

1. Our daring units continued to pound enemy positions and concentrations north of the Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] area killing 112, wounding and capturing several others and destroying 3 tanks, 2 armored personnel carriers, 5 vehicles, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post.

2. Throughout the day, our daring air force continued its successful and concentrated raids against enemy positions and concentrations north of the Al-Muhammarah area and the Iranian Ash-Shihabi police post area in the southern sector of the front scoring direct and effective hits. At 1644 today, an enemy fighter plane was shot down over the Ash-Shihabi police post area in the southern sector of the front. The plane was shot down in a dogfight with our fighter planes and was seen exploding in midair. All our planes returned safely to base.

3. Our army helicopters launched intensive attacks against enemy troops, armor and equipment north of the Al-Muhammarah area, scored effective hits and returned safely to base.

4. Two personnel were killed and one tank destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.

5. Two vehicles were destroyed in the (Jananah) area.

Thus, total known enemy losses amoutn to 114 personnel killed, a number wounded and captured and 1 fighter plane, 4 tanks, 2 armored personnel carriers, 7 vehicles, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post destroyed.

6. Our sacrifices:

A. In personnel: 14 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: two tanks, one armored personnel carrier and two vehicles damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 18 May 1982

Communique No 715

JN190626 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0613 GMT 19 May 82

[Communique No 715 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 19 May 1982]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

O great Iraqi people; O sons of our valiant armed forces: After trusting in God and with the aim of destroying the tyrannical enemy force north of Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr], the heroic Muhammad al-Qasim forces, the Usamah forces and part of the Sa'd forces launched a wide-scale, lightning attack on the enemy forces. The enemy was forced to retreat due to our forces' bold strikes. Our forces are now pursuing the enemy forces in accordance with a plan drawn up by the Armed Forces General Command in order to teach the enemy new lessons and to defend Iraq and the Arab nation's honor and security.

The enemy sustained grave losses in life and equipment and was forced to abandon its front-line positions under the pressure of our heroic forces. We will give you details of enemy losses in subsequent communiques.

There is no help except from God. [Koranic verse]

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 May 1982

AD-DUSTUR QUESTIONS U.S. POLICY IN MIDDLE EAST

JN181006 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 18 May 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Israel, the United States and Peace," AD-DUSTUR says: Contrary to what some people believe and U.S. sources have indicated, the U.S. stand on the Middle East issue has not actually changed after the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai. Rather, it has become more partial in favor of Israel and more silent over its aggressive practices, whether in southern Lebanon, the West Bank or Gaza Strip. Despite Washington's claims that it is preventing Israel from invading southern Lebanon, the recent Israeli raids on Palestinian positions and refugee camps and the buildup along the Lebanese border have revealed that the United States is still, as it always has been, captive to Israeli blackmail and the aggression Israel is committing with U.S. weapons and money.

AD-DUSTUR adds: Despite U.S. pressure Israel did not retreat even temporarily from committing a large-scale military attack on southern Lebanon, but rather the Reagan administration submitted to Israeli pressure and accepted Begin's conditions to resume the strategic agreement between them. Also the United States, which is the patron and initiator of the Camp David accords, or rather, a third partner to this agreement, is remaining silent over the Egyptian-Israeli dispute over the interpretation of autonomy. The United States does not dare to express a clear and frank opinion. It is afraid of Israeli's anger, because the U.S. interpretation conflicts with that of Begin, who believes autonomy is for people and not for land and denies the Palestinians all their national rights and ownership of their land.

This suspect U.S. silence does not encourage belief in the repeated news of a new U.S. peace initiative that will be proposed soon, based on the fact that autonomy should be complete and for a specific period after which the Palestinians will have the right to determine their future and the right to establish their own state. If this news is true, then, no doubt it is a good sign. But we wonder, how long will Reagan stand in face of Israeli blackmail and is he really capable of embarking on this initiative or will he retreat like Carter and other former presidents retreated?

The paper concludes: Naturally, the answer is left to Washington. If it is really serious, loyal and determined to reach a comprehensive settlement, then it has to announce this clearly and frankly even if it leads to a deviation from the Camp David accords and goes completely beyond them. The United States has to determine its stand toward the settlements, the repressive and oppressive Israeli measures and the crimes Israel is committing in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and the Golan, and to recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and their right to have an independent state like the rest of the world's peoples. If the United States moves in this direction, then the Arabs might be convinced it is serious in establishing a just and comprehensive peace. Talking and leaking soothing news are old games that have been overtaken by time and are no longer effective.

HADDAD ON ARMY ROLE 'TERRORIST' IN SOUTH

NC161342 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in English 1000 GMT 16 May 82

[Speech by "Free Lebanon" Commander Maj Sa'd Haddad -- live or recorded -- location not given]

[Text] My dear listeners, good day to you. I want to clarify a few points: The first one is, you know, that long time I am completely (?opposed) that the Lebanese Army will be deployed inside our area. Why? You should know why. The answer is given in what happened yesterday in the main road between Sidon and Beirut in Ar-Rumaylah when a convoy of the Lebanese Army was ambushed and the terrorists killed some of them and wounded others and kidnapped the others. And you know it is not the first time that this happened. Last year, also terrorists decided to cut the road for that army and they did and they succeeded. And this army was obliged to take a supply from UNIFIL. And not from long time a convoy also including Colonel [words indistinct] in danger for he was wounded hardly. So, these things, or these facts are the answer why I am objecting to give our area to the so-called Lebanese Army. I am, you have to understand me, I am not against the Lebanese Army. On the contrary, I am for the Lebanese Army, but that this army will be used in the right way. First of all, for this own safety, [words indistinct] or the safety of the country.

Suppose I am giving the area for the so-called Lebanese Army and UNIFIL. What will be if the terrorists decide to control or to act freely from the area controlled by this Lebanese Army? [Words indistinct] to give up and allow terrorists to act freely. It will be catastrophe against the population of the area and all the country. If this army will oppose what will be, they will cut for him the way, road of supply between the south and Beirut, and it will be [words indistinct] against the army. For that, I do not want an army to be acting under the mercy of the terrorists. One: The so-called responsible in the Lebanese Government despite act in the right way, they will begin deploying this army in the capital, in the, also in the capital, in the right way, because if the army will be deployed, not any weapon in the hands of any element -- Lebanese or non-Lebanese -- should be kept outside the army. [sentence as heard] So the army which should be (?carried), it should be (?carried) by the elements of the army. And from Beirut, the capital, the army should widen his area until it will cover all Lebanon, including the south, including our area.

So, for that it is a crime to use the army in the wrong way and (?describe) who should be the responsibility of this crime. Not the terrorists in the third priority, because the terrorists from their benefit to control Lebanon. They are making their own benefit. But the responsibility of those who (?sent) the army to the south to be cut from their main source, from the capital. So, President Sarkis is responsible. The prime minister is responsible. The chief of staff is responsible and all the so-called politicians, they are responsible for the crime committed against all the soldiers and officers of the Lebanese Army.

The second point: Also, I want to clarify this point that many people do not know, including the United Nations and especially UNIFIL corps, UNIFIL officers responsible and soldiers. They do not know. They are deceived about the facts of the presence of the terrorists in Lebanon and in the south.

They think that the presence of the terrorists is legitimate by the so-called Cairo agreement, because I had many discussions with responsible [officers] from UNIFIL. They think the presence of the terrorists in the south and inside the UNIFIL area is legitimate by official accord agreement signed between the Lebanese Government and the terrorists.

So, I ask officially anyone who is responsible to contact the Lebanese Government and ask (?it) to show them the clauses of the so-called Cairo agreement and if this Cairo agreement allows the terrorists to be deployed as they are deployed now in the south and in all Lebanon.

You know, I do not know if they will give you this or not. But they should show you this agreement because you UNIFIL, you are acting in the south, and that is your right to ask for that. For they are deceiving you or not telling you the truth. The truth is that I want to tell you mainly the main points and the main idea of the Cairo agreement.

The Cairo agreement determined some places for the presence of the terrorists in Lebanon, and these places are in the Al-'Urqub area. Where is the Al-'Urqub area? The Al-'Urqub area is the area between Hasbayya, Shab'a and Rashayya al-Fukhkhar, and not in large number. It determined also limited number, not a [word indistinct] in each position 15 terrorists. And Cairo agreement also prevents or forbids for terrorists to circulate in the main roads of Lebanon with weapons and or even with military clothes. It was forbidden for them to circulate on the main road. They were allowed to go a 1 day, 1 to go on permission, on leave. They were allowed to go in civilian clothes only, and each car the number should not [words indistinct]. Also, any presence of terrorists in any inhabitant locality, village or town or other was forbidden, completely was forbidden. Also, in their camps where they used to live, they were, the terrorists, were allowed to have light weapons only for self-defense inside their camps and not to be with big weapons, should not be shown openly to the outside.

For their action, activity against Israel, it was also forbidden for terrorists to shell Israeli territory from Lebanese ground. It was forbidden also completely. But they were allowed to act to [words indistinct] from Al-'Urqub area through the Israeli border and to act after 5 km inside Israeli border. And it was put deliberately by the Lebanese responsible because they know the terrorists they are cowards and they do not dare to cross the Israeli border. For that they put it like obstacle for them. So, these are the main points of Cairo agreement and I defy anyone in the Lebanese Government or else to show me something contrary, the opposite of that.

How do I know these things? Because in 1969 and afterward, I was acting officer in this area. I was responsible for the application of these clauses of Cairo agreement. And you see, my dear, that the so-called Lebanese Government is deceiving you or not telling you the truth. Terrorists, they are making benefit from this deception on telling you also that their presence is legitimate. They should not be inside UNIFIL area. They should not be in Tyre; they should not be in An-Nabatiyah; they should not be in Sidon. They should not be in any village or town in Lebanon. They should be in the west slope of Mount Hermon that they call, they call that Al-'Urqub land, and it is this land used to be called in the past Fatahland. Fatahland is not An-Nabatiyah or Sidon or Beirut. There, they used to call it Fatahland.

So, I am telling you these facts for not to be deceived any more and this deception could not be exploited by the terrorists against the benefit of Lebanon and the Lebanese people. Thank you very much.

HADDAD COMMENTS ON ATTACK AGAINST ARMY

NC161404 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1017 GMT 16 May 82

[Address to the Lebanese people by Free Lebanon Commander Maj Sa'd Haddad from the Marj 'Uyun radio studio -- live or recorded]

[Text] Brother Lebanese, I shall not speak to you for long. When I hear what is happening in occupied Lebanon against the Lebanese and especially against the members of the Lebanese Army, I feel profound pain in my heart. Yesterday, I was extremely moved when I heard about the ambush laid by the Ahmad al-Khatib group with the cooperation of the swindlers [the Palestinians] against members of the Lebanese Army.

Someone may ask: If you, Major Haddad, are so concerned about the army, why don't you permit it to be deployed in the area of Free Lebanon? My concern for this army is what prompts me to oppose its deployment in the Free Lebanon area and in any other area of the south, because I do not want this army to become a hostage in the hands of the swindlers and their supporters. What happened yesterday against this army, what happened before that when the swindlers tried to assassinate Colonel Siblini and his group, and before that when they tried to assassinate Nabih Farhat and many others, and before that, last year, when his excellency the deserter, Lt Ahmad al-Khatib, decided to block the road in the face of army personnel in Arjun and the rest of the army was forced then to receive food from the UN Emergency Forces and directly from Israel -- since it is unreasonable to let it die of hunger -- all this explains why we object. We object because we do not want this army to become a hostage in the hands of anyone.

If we were to hand over our area to the army, it would be mistreated much more than at present. The army would have either to submit to the desire of the swindlers and permit them to control the area and operate freely, without interfering with them, or else the roads would be blocked to it and it would become a hostage and then surrender. It is for these reasons that we oppose its deployment in our area, because we care for it. We want a Lebanese Army provided it works in the right way.

If those who claim to be responsible officials cared about the safety of the army, they would not have abandoned it, as they are doing, for personal reasons and cheap political gains, and no one would have agreed to send an army and not provide for it all the prerequisites of life and endurance, and at least safety on the roads where it moves.

Who is responsible for this? Who is responsible for the crimes which are committed against the sons of this pitiful army? I say the sons of this pitiful army because it really is to be pitied. They are a group of Lebanese who want to live. Some of them want to earn their living, and some have been deceived, thinking they are serving the homeland in this way, while actually they are serving persons with selfish interests. Who is responsible? It is the one who took the wrong decision to deploy the army in this manner. The one who is mainly responsible for the blood of these innocent military personnel is President Ilyas Sarkis and those who help him, like the prime minister, and the one directly responsible, the army commander, who agreed to carry out wrong orders that expose the army personnel to danger in an illogical manner.

The rule of discipline in the army is clear. It is true that it says that subordinates must carry out the orders of the president, but if this is impossible, the subordinate has the right to reject the implementation of such orders.

Did the army commander study all the possibilities to which his army personnel could be subjected to in southern Lebanon before sending them there? Did he secure supply and transportation lines for them? No.

Although discipline and obedience are good, there are immense reponsibilities and blood that may be spilled which are even more important.

If the army commander really cared for his army, he would have behaved like a loving father. He would not have sent his sons on insecure and dangerous roads controlled by ferocious beasts and predators. It is unfair for the lives of the sons of this homeland to be used as merchandise.

Therefore, you see we have never hated and will never hate the army. However, through this stand we want to protect the army and steer it clear of catastrophes. If the army is subjected to catastrophes, the entire homeland will in turn be subjected to catastrophes and consequently it will be lost.

You have heard us repeatedly calling on and appealing to the officers and personnel of this army to join our army. This is because we know their command has not and will not use them in the proper way, that is, in the interest of Lebanon, but has used them in the interest of the occupier, be he a swindler or a Syrian. This command is playing with the blood of the army personnel while we refuse to do so. Therefore, we have urged them and still urge them to join our army because our army is the nucleus of the army of the future. Our army works in a proper way not only for this area [Haddad's border enclave] but for the sake of all Lebanon and all Lebanese.

When will these facts become clear to all? When will all minds and eyes be opened to see what is being concocted against them? We hope our words will reach the hearts of all personnel and officers of this army so they may decide by themselves what they should do. They must no longer agree to be hostages of anyone, except Lebanon. I respect an army which is a hostage of and a sacrificial lamb for its homeland. However, when an army is a hostage of foreign occupation forces, this is considered treason and an illicit spilling of innocent blood.

I also want to discuss the stands of some officials who have sold their conscience to the devil incarnated in the swindler and the Syrian occupier. For example, if you ask a Syrian: Why did you fight in Zahlah against the sons of Zahlah? He will tell you: In Zahlah we fought Israel and prevented the plan aimed at linking Zahlah with the state of Free Lebanon. It is a strange logic.

If you ask Fu'ad Butrus why the swinders are killing the inhabitants of An-Nabatiyah, 'Adlun, As-Saksakiyah, Al-Ansar and other villages, he will tell you: Because Lebanese sovereignty has not yet been imposed in Free Lebanon or in the border enclave, as he calls it.

If you ask the president: Why the fighting in Sidon? Why are the swindlers killing Lebanese, even members of leftist parties? He will tell you: Because we still cannot impose sovereignty in the border enclave and we want the whole world to help us impose sovereignty there. [words indistinct]

If you ask Shafiq al-Wazzan: Why the fighting in Tripoli? Why are the Lebanese being killed in Tripoli and other places? He will tell you: Because UNIFIL has not yet been able to implement Resolution 501.

Is this not a farce? How long will it continue? When will we find a daring Lebanese who will tell the world that Lebanon's malady is caused by foreign occupation forces which are seeking to exterminate the Lebanese people and replace them.

You tell me no because Mr Abu 'Ammar, the first swindler, says: We don't want to settle in Lebanon. What is this that you are saying, O Haddad? It is Israel that wants to settle the Palestinians in Lebanon.

I tell you: No, because Israel -- and I know Israel and the Israeli mentality -- is interested in not letting any swindler breathe, whether in Lebanon or any other country. In other words, it wants to exterminate all of them.

It is the swindler who wants to settle [in Lebanon]. He, for example, calls himself a fedayeen. The definition of the word fedayeen is a person who is ready to die and does not care if he dies. This is the popular definition, as well as the dictionary definition.

Notice what happened recently, especially [words indistinct]. The Israeli Air Force carried out a raid on terrorist positions in Ad-Damur. The world expected Yasir 'Arafat and his group to destroy [words indistinct]. The result was that he kept quiet [words indistinct].

Then came the second raid. He could not take any more and he found himself in an embarrassing position. What was he to do? He fired a few shells on the barren land and the fields, some on the barren land and fields in Free Lebanon and some on the barren land and fields in the periphery of Israel, and then kept quiet. You ask him why. He tells you: We are afraid -- afraid of invasion. All right, but you claim to be a fedayeen; a fedayeen is not afraid. A fedayeen is supposed to give his life. What kind of fedayeen is this? In the meantime, we find him starting with the Lebanese, clearing the Lebanese off, almost. 'Adlun, As-Saksakiyah, Ansar, Az-Zahrani and other areas have been cleared of their inhabitants. Those who remained have been subdued and can no longer raise their heads. Why? Because they want to settle in their place and they want to show the world that they too do not want to harm Israel or do anything to Israel but want to be allowed to live where they are. Where they are? Where? They want to live in the south. But at whose expense? At the expense of the Lebanese people, of course.

This is the objective of the swindlers. Were it not so, they would not have taken into account Israel's reaction or anyone else's. Therefore, these are the facts and the proofs that exist on the ground. One has only to think a little to understand the reality. Moreover, if Israel were to hit the swindlers, Lebanon would create an uproar and complain of an attack on the Lebanese people and the Palestinian revolution. But who told you that the attack was against the Lebanese people, Mr al-Wazzan?

The last time and the time before that, when the Israeli planes were raiding the positions of the saboteurs, the people of Sidon -- and I have reports on this -- were applauding and their hearts were dancing with joy. That is beside the people of Ad-Damur who have been made refugees. They too were dancing in the streets. Still, you are beating the drums and speaking of invasion. We know that there is no invasion and that you do this sort of -- every time something happens, you start shouting: Israel is going to invade, so direct your arms at the enemy and so on and so forth. There is no invasion or anything else. However, what do the Lebanese people want? I will tell you: 90 perecnt of the Lebanese people, irrespective of their various inclinations, creeds and sects -- 90 percent, if not more -- want to rid themselves of the occupying Syrians and swindlers. They know that nobody but Israel can rid them of the occupation.

Anyone who says differently will only be camouflaging his real opinion, deceiving public opinion. Because he is not bold enough he does not dare speak the truth. If a referendum could be held in a free atmosphere over [word indistinct] percent of the Lebanese people would want Israel to rid them of the swindlers, the Syrians and their followers. We have had enough of fooling each other.

Therefore, all of us must look for ways to help the Lebanese -- even if secretly -- to stand fast against the occupying Syrians and swindlers because the occupiers constitute the gravest danger to the Lebanese entity, the Lebanese element. Therefore, we must work together to expose this occupation. We must also be grateful to the hand that helps us in hitting the occupier and checking the violence of the occupier. Israel has no ambitions in Lebanon. Israel is interested in helping Lebanon and the Lebanese people to regain their freedom and independence and to be a peaceful and friendly country. We are aware that the Lebanese people, in their various factions, have never considered Israel an enemy. Pressure and fear only make them say so and so.

Another thing, if an invasion should take place, and we hope and wish, and I am wishing this in the name of all the Lebanese -- that an invasion will take place [two words indistinct], such an attack would not be directed against any Lebanese but only to crush the element of the swindlers, the element of occupation, the element of sabotage, the element of destruction, and to preserve the Lebanese element.

As I told you long ago, if this should happen -- nobody knows, I wish to God it would happen -- every Lebanese should raise a Lebanese flag over his house as this will better guarantee that nobody would harm him because the objective will not be the Lebanese but the enemy of the Lebanese -- the swindlers and whoever helps the swindlers, and the Syrians who are giving cover to the swindlers. God willing, we will see nothing but good. May you live long and may Free Lebanon live long.

BRIEFS

NEW COLOMBIAN, CHILEAN ENVOYS -- The president of the republic today received successively the credentials of new Colombian Ambassador to Lebanon (Alberto Cardona Garmillo) and new Chilean Ambassador (George Pereka Blanco). The two ceremonies were attended by the foreign minister and senior protocol officials. [Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 May 82 NC]

NEW SPANISH AMBASSADOR -- Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus has received new Spanish Ambassador to Lebanon Antonio de Oyarzabal Marchesi, who presented him with a copy of his credentials preparatory to submitting them to the president of the republic. [Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Apr 82 NC]

AL-ASAD RECEIVES 'ARAFAT, QADDUMI 18 MAY

JN181647 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi at 1100 today. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The discussion focused on strengthening the pan-Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, its role in the Arab arena and the convening of a front summit conference in the near future. The two sides discussed the current attempts to Arabize the Camp David accords, which are hostile to the Arab nation and its central cause -- Palestine. They also discussed the situation in the Lebanese arena.

Khaddam, 'Arafat Meeting

JN181317 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1210 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Damascus, 18 May (SANA) -- 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, this morning received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi. During the meeting, talks centered on the current political situation in the Arab arena.

AZ-ZU'BI SENDS LETTER TO ZAIRIAN LEGISLATURE

JN181746 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi has sent letters to the speaker of the Zairian National Legislative Council and the president of the African Parliamentary Union expressing the surprise of the Syrian People's Assembly, the Arab masses and Arab officials in all Arab countries at the Zairian Government's intention to resume diplomatic relations with Israel, especially since all international forums have condemned Israel's measures of aggression.

In his two letters, Az-Zu'bi explained that in its ninth emergency session the UN General Assembly had adopted a resolution calling on all countries to sever their diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel, since Israel is a country that does not seek peace. Az-Zu'bi explained that this resolution had been adopted at one of the General Assembly's recent meetings.

Az-Zu'bi also called on the Zairian National Legislative Council and the African Parliamentary Union to exert efforts with Zairian executive officials and African parliaments to have the Zairian Government and other African governments refrain from contradicting the will of the African people and Third World countries by establishing diplomatic relations with Israel before it has acknowledged the principles of international law and the many resolutions of the United Nations, and before it has withdrawn from all Arab territories that it occupies and has recognized the Palestinian Arab people's right to self-determination.

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR DIES -- Last respects were paid at Damascus International Airport today to the late Argentine ambassador in Damascus. The ambassador suffered a heart attack and died in Damascus. [Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 16 May 82 JN]

MK'S PERETZ, LYNN TO JOIN KNESSET OPPOSITION

TA181112 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1101 GMT 18 May 82

[From the "Midday Newsreel"]

[Text] Our correspondent on party affairs Amnon Nadav reports the leadership of the state list has just decided by a majority vote to accept MK Yitzhaq Peretz' proposal to leave the Likud and join a list for a joint bloc with the Alignment in the Knesset. The decision was made after a stormy argument in the leadership that lasted for about 3 hours, with some of the members opposing leaving the Likud. They have announced they may join the Herut movement.

Lynn Explains Reasons

TA181347 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Amnon Lynn has accused the prime minister's associates of inciting various elements to inflict physical harm on him. He denies having sought or received any recompense from the Alignment for leaving the Likud and joining the ranks of the opposition.

At a news conference at the Knesset, Amnon Lynn said he has concluded there is no chance of uniting the Likud and he feels out of place in this framework. He realized this when he was prevented from being a candidate for the Haifa mayoralty. Amnon Lynn said that since the elections the Likud has been dredging up affairs from out of the past and inciting against the Alignment's leaders.

I was among those who sought to break the hostility toward Menahem Begin, he said. I fear we are returning to the days of hostility and during such a period my place is in the Alignment. Amnon Lynn said he is following the path of Hilel Seidel and Moshe Dayan, who bolted their parties and transferred their Knesset seats to the Likud. He accused the government of lacking a policy capable of encouraging the moderates in the Arab sector and condemned the Likud's surrender to the religious parties.

Our Knesset correspondent Tzvi Yisra'eli notes that according to the agreement between Amnon Lynn and the Alignment he and his men will form a faction within the Alignment. He will be able to vote freely on matters connected with the territories. The Alignment government, if established, will adopt Lynn's proposals, as published in a pamphlet he wrote recently, in its policies for the Arab sector. This pamphlet was approved at the time by a subcommittee of the Knesset's Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee.

Peretz Explains Reasons

TA181434 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Knesset member Yitzhaq Peretz has explained at a Knesset news conference that his decision to leave the Likud follows a long period of inner conflict. He had hoped the Likud would succeed in carrying the banner on security and social issues, but noted that he had been disappointed. The Galilee is neglected and nothing is being done in the developments in the south, he said. Moreover, the gap between the Likud and the Alignment is narrowing in security affairs, but is growing in social affairs.

The Alignment's leaders have promised Peretz a minister or deputy minister position in the Alignment government, if established, and they promised him that in the next Knesset elections he would receive one of the first 25 places on the Alignment list. Peretz told our correspondent Razi Barqay the Likud had offered to make him deputy minister for absorption, but he said he rejected the offer.

PERES SAYS BEGIN GOVERNMENT'S 'FATE SEALED'

TA181440 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Shim'on Peres says the joining of the Alignment of MK's Amnon Lynn and Yitzhaq Peretz seals the government's fate and the government's days are numbered. Speaking to moshav momement activists, Peres said Lynn and Peretz are returning home for reasons of essence and principle. Today, said Peres, the Alignment is a faction with 50 Knesset members as opposed to the 46 Knesset members of the Likud.

DETAILS GIVEN OF AGREEMENTS WITH EX-LIKUD MK'S

TA180957 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] The Alignment has signed separate agreements with Knesset Members Lynn and Peretz. Both of the agreements contain a sentence saying that both parties see a need to accelerate moves that will lead to the establishment of another government. The agreements have been initialed pending final approval by the authorized institutions. Our correspondent points out the agreement contains no clause dealing with political rewards, however, the two Knesset members have been given verbal promises that certain places will be kept for them in the Alignment list for the next Knesset.

Bribery Denied

TA181545 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Shim'on Peres has said the Likud's accusations that political bribes were given, as it were, to those who left its ranks to join the Alignment are baseless. Peres told our correspondent Razi Barqay the Likud's offer to Yitzhaq Peretz that he serve as deputy minister for absorption was a blatant act of expedience, but that Peretz prefers to pass up positions of authority and cross over to the opposition.

The Labor Party chairman said the promises the Alignment made to MK Peretz are legitimate. In his view, the main reason for Peretz's and Lynn's leaving the Likud is their having reached the conclusion the Likud has betrayed its values.

Peres said the present parliamentary move is not connected to tomorrow's no-confidence vote, but rather is a long-range move which strengthens the opposition and erodes the power of the Likud. This step may determine the fate of the government, said MK Peres, although there are no guarantees as to what the outcome of tomorrow's vote will be. He stressed that in no way whatsoever was the post of deputy minister for Arab affairs promised to Amnon Lynn. However, the Alignment agreed to adopt Lynn's plan on how to deal with Arab Israelis.

PARTIES STATE POSITIONS ON NO-CONFIDENCE VOTE

NRP, TAMI, Agudat Yisra'el

TA181526 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 18 May 82

[Live report by Knesset correspondent Moshe Hakohen]

[Excerpt] In a short meeting which ended some time ago, the NRP decided if the government does not come through the no-confidence vote tomorrow, the NRP will not help establish an alternate government [memshala halifit] headed by the Alignment but it will go to elections in spite of the risks. MK Avraham Melamed objected to the decision, claiming the NRP faction was not empowered to make such a decision.

TAMI and Agudat Yisra'el have also confirmed that if it comes to holding new elections, they will both support holding early elections, in spite of their difficulties.

Indeed, the Central Elections Committee has confirmed to us that everything is ready and prepared for the elections to the 11th Knesset -- if the Knesset decides so, of course.

Tehiya Movement

TA190531 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] The Tehiya movement will vote against the coalition [in today's no confidence motion]. Last night the movement turned down the prime minister's suggestion that it join the coalition. Our correspondent has learned that the 16 members of the movement's executive supported voting against the Cabinet and only four supported abstaining.

The Tehiya movement says it cannot envision a possibility of joining the Cabinet right now, under the present circumstances, but will be prepared to support any move that would promote settlement in the territories.

BEGIN WILL NOT RESIGN IF VOTE ENDS IN DRAW

TA181529 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1520 GMT 18 May 82

[Excerpt] The prime minister does not intend to submit his resignation if the no-confidence vote ends in a draw this time. Our political correspondent has learned this from the prime minister's associates. Nevertheless, Mr Begin still favors holding elections in November, but he would prefer this be done at the Likud's initiative rather than through a motion of no confidence. Hence, the efforts to incorporate the Telem faction in the coalition will continue.

Begin May Resign

TA182033 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 18 May 82

[Report by political parties affairs correspondent Nisim Mish'al -- live]

[Excerpt] Tomorrow at 0900 the political picture is likely to become clear. At that time the representatives of the Telem faction -- Knesset members Yiga'el Hurvitz and Mordekhay Ben-Porat -- will announce how they will vote in the no-confidence motion to be submitted tomorrow by the Alignment faction. By that time, and perhaps as early as tonight, the decision of the Tehiya faction in this matter will become known. Actually, the coalition requires at least the abstention by two of the five Knesset members from Telem and Tehiya. In this case a tie will occur between the opposition and the coalition and the government will not be obliged to resign.

MK Mordekhay Ben-Porat told us a few minutes ago that the Telem representatives are now trying to decide between abstention and a vote against the government. A vote for the government is not being discussed at all, said Ben-Porat.

Senior Likud sources told us this evening that if it becomes clear to the prime minister that the coalition will not get a majority, he will prefer to go to the president to submit his resignation. In this regard, it is worth noting that no Israeli Government has fallen so far in a vote of no confidence.

Report Denied

TA190527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin will not submit his resignation before the Knesset vote of no confidence even if he learns the Cabinet will fall in today's vote. This was reported a few minutes ago by the director general of the prime minister's office, Yehi'el Qadishay, to our correspondent Arye Golan. If the Cabinet falls in the vote, the Knesset speaker will announce that the Cabinet does not enjoy a majority and procedures will begin for the establishment of another Cabinet.

BEGIN, PERES ADDRESS COUNCIL OF EUROPE COMMITTEE

TA181757 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] The members of the Political Committee of the Council of Europe this evening conferred with the prime minister and the chairman of the Labor Party in the Knesset. The prime minister elaborated on Israel's contribution for the sake of peace with Egypt. He recalled Israel's concession of its strategic depth in the Sinai, the transfer of the 'Alma oilfield to Egypt and the evacuation of Yamit. He noted this had been a traumatic time for the Israeli people, but agreements should be honored, the prime minister said. Begin also elaborated on the grave risks involved in the establishment of a Palestinian state in Judaea and Samaria.

Shim'on Peres explained the Labor Party's policy on the autonomy issue and its attitude toward the PLO and President Mubarak to the committee members.

Our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports the members of the Political Committee of the Council of Europe will be the guests at a dinner this evening hosted by the foreign minister.

SHAMIR CRITICIZES EUROPE FOR LACK OF SUPPORT

TA190534 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said Israel has not received the kind of support from the European countries it deserved to get after it evacuated the Sinai and sacrificed so much for the sake of peace. He was speaking at a state dinner in Jerusalem held in honor of the Council of Europe's Political Committee members. The chairman of the committee, Tom (Irwin), expressed optimism over the progress in the regional peace process and emphasized the responsibility that everyone involved in the conflict in the area shoulders.

Further Remarks

TA190641 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 May 82

[Excerpt] Overnight, Israel's foreign minister Yitzhaq Shamir said he hoped Israel's neighbors to the north and the east will soon join the peace process. He was speaking to members of the Political Committee of the 21-nation Council of Europe.

[Begin Shamir recording] We know that even today there are in Egyptian society alongside the positive elements negative trends that are working to weaken and uproot this peace from the Egyptian landscape. Therefore it is all the more important that outside Egypt and outside the region voices should be heard in support of the existence and development of the peace that we believe in.

In recent weeks we have been encouraged by the almost unanimous support of democratic Europe against the scheme etched against us in the United Nations, against our status and our security.

Your visit, which is being held, we know, in spite of massive pressure, is an additional example of courage and support for principles. [applause] [end recording]

British parliamentarian Thomas (Irwin), chairman of the committee, referred to the pressures committee members came under when they decided to hold the meeting in Jerusalem, but he took issue with Mr Shamir's claim that the committee had shown courage in standing by its decision.

[Begin (Irwin) recording] As far as I am concerned, and I perhaps echo the sentiments of most if not all of my colleagues, it took no courage at all to come to Jerusalem. After all, we are all democrats. We're elected parliamentarians, representing democratic countries. So it wasn't the question of courage. As democrats our appearance here in Jerusalem for this plenary session of the Political Affairs Committee is simply merely answering the dictate of our country following the majority's decision arrived at by the Political Affairs Committee as long as 8 months ago. [end recording]

EYTAN ON POSSIBILITY OF ACTION IN LEBANON

TA182121 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan has said we are now in a period of tension characterized by varying situations of alertness and preparations. Speaking to tank soldiers in the Golan Heights, he stressed we do not rejoice at doing battle as some are attempting to imply. Eytan added: We cannot reconcile ourselves to the exposure of settlements anywhere to the shelling of murderers. The chief of staff said the principle of self-defense will oblige us to teach a lesson to those aspiring to destroy us.

'IVRI: NEW BASES 'MAY BE BEST IN WORLD'

TA180951 Jerusalem POST in English 18 May 82 p 1

[Report by Joshua Brilliant]

[Excerpts] Ramon Air Base -- The American-built Israel Air Force bases at Ramon and 'Uvda "may be the best in the world," the commander of the air force, Alub [Maj Gen] David 'Ivri, said yesterday, officially declaring the two bases "operational."

A third air base, which is to complete the replacement of four major and seven minor air bases the Israel Air Force had in Sinai, is under construction at Nevatim, north-east of Beersheba. This reporter, who flew over the site several weeks ago, gained the impression that work was at a very preliminary stage.

Specific data about Ramon and 'Uvda is classified here, but according to foreign reports each base was designed to accommodate two aircraft fighter squadrons under combat conditions. That includes two 10,000-foot runways, high speed taxiways, aprons, hangars, maintenance shops, houses, utility lines, aircraft shelters and command bunkers.

OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES EXPECTED TO FOLLOW ZAIRE

TA181416 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 18 May 82 p 20

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] President Mobutu's announcement on Friday night of his decision to resume relations with Israel was the first step: Other leaders in Africa have sent messages announcing their intention to follow suit.

The official reason for the resumption of relations with Israel is the completion of the peace process with Egypt; but behind this reason there are other serious reasons:

-- The fear of Soviet invasion: States such as Libya, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Mozambique and Angola are "red centers" in the Black continent today. The pro-Western states believe the way to Washington is through Jerusalem. Against the background of Israel's special relations with the United States they would like Israel to help them get U.S. support.

-- Technological and agricultural development. The African states are suffering from a severe economic depression. Past experience has shown that Israel is one of the countries in the world that has the know-how, experience and will to help them utilize their minerals, water resources and vast land. One direction of investment in Africa involves establishing food industries and agricultural projects.

-- A marked disappointment with Arab countries. Nothing has come out of all the lures and promises of the Arab oil countries as a reward for severing ties with Israel. In fact, some of the states have discovered it was their connections with Israel that served as a lever for receiving Arab aid.

It is thought in Jerusalem that when more states follow Zaire, this will have reverberations in Asia as well. Japan, which has formal but cool relations with Israel, or China, which has no relations with us at all, might reconsider their position.

ZAIRE SAID RESUMING TIES FOR SECURITY REASONS

TA181225 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 18 May 82 p 2

[Report from Geneva by Yosef Alpern]

[Excerpt] Geneva, (Exclusive) -- According to an African diplomat serving on his country's delegation next to the offices of the United Nations and international organizations in Geneva, Zaire has decided to resume its relations with Israel for security reasons.

"President Mobutu is very much afraid of a new invasion of the mineral rich region of Shaba (formerly Katanga) in the southern part of his country. The last invasion from Angola was crushed, as will be recalled, by paratroopers sent by former President Giscard d'Estaing. But there is no certainty President Mitterrand will follow his predecessor's footsteps, when necessary.... The Zairian president is aware of it and wants military aid from Israel in order to strengthen his army's abilities. He will no doubt ask for military advisers from Israel right away," said my source.

THREE AFRICAN STATES WILL NOT RESUME RELATIONS

Gabon: Solidarity With Arabs

TA190814 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] The Government of Gabon has announced it will not renew its ties with Israel now. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh explains the Government of Gabon was to have been the next country to resume ties after Zaire. However, immediately after Zaire made its decision, a Saudi delegate departed for Gabon to begin a campaign of persuasion involving financial benefits. It was officially reported in Gabon that the decision not to renew ties was made out of solidarity with the resolutions of the Islamic Conference in Saudi Arabia.

Our correspondent adds that Iraqi representatives are currently in the Central African Republic and Libyan delegates have departed for Togo.

Jerusalem is extremely concerned about these developments.

Zambia: Situation Unchanged

TA170515 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Zambia has announced it will not resume its ties with Israel. This was stated by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda on Kuwaiti television. He explained his country severed relations with Israel because Israel has occupied territories that do not belong to it. Therefore, Zambia will not resume relations with Israel until the situation changes.

Togo: No Resumption of Ties

TA181221 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] The presidential office in Lome has announced that Togo will not resume diplomatic relations with Israel.

TABAH NEGOTIATIONS TO RESUME IN BEERSHEBA

TA190539 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Israel and Egypt have agreed to hold more talks over Tabah next week in Beersheba. This was reported by Rear Admiral Muhsin Hamdi, the head of the Egyptian delegation to the Ismailia talks. According to him it was similarly agreed that a request will be made to the Sinai Multinational Force and Observers to continue to station its men in Tabah until an arrangement is reached.

COURT SENTENCES SCORES OF GOLAN DRUZE

TA181222 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] The magistrate's court in Mas'adah today sentenced scores of Golan Heights Druze for various crimes, including not carrying identification cards. Eighteen Druze who had been found guilty of that crime did not appear in court and were fined in absentia 300 shekels each.

POST POLL: MAJORITY SUPPORTS GOLAN POLICY

TA180919 Jerusalem POST in English 18 May 82 p 3

[Report by political correspondent Mark Segal]

[Text] Tel Aviv -- Over half the public justified the closure orders imposed on the Golan Druze villages and a third were opposed. But the population was more narrowly divided over the ban on news coverage during the closure. This emerged from the Jerusalem POST poll conducted by the Modi'in Ezrahi Institute of Research among a representative sample of 1,260 adults in mid-April.

Question: "Was the closure of Golan Druze villages by the IDF justified or not?"

Justified -- 55.3 percent; Unjustified -- 32.1 percent; Undecided -- 12.6 percent

Institute Director Dr Sara Shemer noted that those backing the closure order came mainly from the lower educational strata, the religious minded and Likud voters.

Among those opposing the closure were many women, university graduates, those of Western origin, the secular minded and Labour voters.

But when it came to the question "in your opinion was it right to impose a ban on visits by journalists to the Golan Druze villages?" -- the responses were:

Right -- 45.8 percent; wrong -- 44.2 percent; undecided -- 10 percent.

Shemer noted the correlation between the respondents' positions on both questions: Most of those who justified the tough line towards the Golan Druze also supported the ban on news coverage.

FRENCH SOCIALIST OFFICIAL ON PALESTINIAN HOMELAND

TA180934 Jerusalem POST in English 18 May 82 p 2

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Benny Morris]

[Text] The ruling French Socialist Party believes the "legitimate demand" of the Palestinians for a "national identity" must be satisfied if peace is to dawn in the Middle East, said Bertrand Belanoe, the party's spokesman and a deputy for Paris in the National Assembly.

The 32-year-old Delanoe, on a week-long official visit to Israel as a guest of the Foreign Ministry and the Labour Party, said that any solution to the Palestinian problem must take account of Israel's right to exist and its security needs. "The exact form and size of "la patrie Palestinienne" must be determined in negotiations between all the parties to the conflict," said Delanoe. ("Patrie" is French for homeland).

Delanoe said that the Socialist Party wants to see the Lebanese people -- "all the Lebanese people" -- freely determine their own future -- "free of the influence of outside powers and of the Lebanese factions serving the interests of outside powers."

Regarding Israel's drive to reestablish its diplomatic ties with the states of black Africa, Delanoe said that he believes that President Francois Mitterrand will be "saying the things he usually says about the Middle East and Israel -- to African leaders who listen to France," implying that he would urge them to restore relations with Israel. (During his visit to Israel last year, Mitterrand reportedly promised Israel's leaders to help Israel in its campaign to renew ties with black Africa. (Mitterrand is currently visiting Niger, the Ivory Coast and Senegal).

When asked to define the difference in French Mideast policy between the former regime of Giscard d'Estaing and Mitterrand, Delanoe said: "Don't you see the difference? Israel is no longer merely a reference (in French thinking and statements). We aren't ashamed to discuss things with Israel ... and to present our views (on Israel) when speaking to the Arab states."

BROADCASTING POLICY ON W. BANK MAYORS MODIFIED

TA181138 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 18 May 82 p 3

[Report by Tova Tzimuqi]

[Excerpt] The board of directors of the Israel Broadcasting Authority yesterday rephrased its decision on interviews with West Bank mayors. It has done so according to a suggestion made by the state attorney's office and in order to help the Israel Broadcasting Authority with the appeal to the High Court of Justice that has been filed against it.

The rephrased version will enable those mayors in the West Bank who are identified with the PLO to express their views on television and on the radio without their picture being shown or their voice heard. Their opinions will only be expressed through a correspondent or an announcer and submitted for approval by the board's directors.

DEPOSED WEST BANK MAYORS COMPLAIN OF HARASSMENT

TA161314 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 16 May 82 p 2

[Text] "The provocations of the civilian administration against us have constantly increased lately. This is another link in the campaign of oppression conducted against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories."

These remarks were made by the deposed mayors of Nabulus and Ramallah, Bassam ash-Shak'ah and Karim Khalaf, to MAPAM's Arab affairs coordinator, Latif Dori, who visited them to learn of their condition firsthand.

Bassam ash-Shak'ah, who walks on crutches because his legs were amputated following the assassination attempt against him, said, among other things, that at the beginning of the week he left his home to receive dental treatment. To his astonishment soldiers forbade him to see the dentist. To his question as to "whether dental treatment is also a danger to security?" the soldiers answered that they had "received orders." He also said the civilian administration closed three shops belonging to his relatives and banned the export of products from the soap factory they own. Ash-Shak'ah added a new policy of "family punishment" is being tried and in his opinion it will totally fail as was the case with the "new policy" of Sharon and Milson which led to the uprising in the territories against the occupation.

Karim Khalaf, who was also wounded in the legs during the assassination attempt against him, told Latif Dori that he appealed to the administration at the end of the last year to grant him an exit visa to go to the United States where he was to undergo an operation on his legs. However, he has still not received the requested permit. His urgent questions on this received the reply: "The matter is being handled." Khalaf noted he is the only mayor who was not only deposed but also exiled to Jericho away from his wife and children in Ramallah and placed under house arrest. He complained that the very hot weather in Jericho is harmful to his health.

Bassam ash-Shak'ah and Karim Khalaf reemphasized that these are inhuman acts that enhance the hatred between the two peoples and diminish the chances for a just peace between the Israelis and the Palestinians. They asked Latif Dori to transmit via 'AL HAMISHMAR their gratitude and appreciation for the work of the peace forces in Israel and called on world public opinion to raise its voice against the Likud government's oppressive policy.

MOLOTOV COCKTAILS THROWN AT IDF VEHICLE

TA182011 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Two molotov cocktails were thrown this evening at an IDF vehicle in Jericho. No one was injured and no damage was caused. The area where the incident occurred has been sealed off and an investigation is underway.

CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION REOPENS SCHOOLS

TA190830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] The Judaea and Samaria civilian administration has decided to open many of the schools closed during the demonstrations and reinstate teachers who had been suspended.

Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inabari says that the matriculation exams in Judaea and Samaria will begin in 2 weeks and the students are currently busy preparing for them. The questions in the exams were formulated by local teachers who went by the Jordanian syllabus, but Jordan ceased admitting students from the territories to its universities last year and has been saying that they should study in the Palestinian colleges in the territories.

MA'ARIV REPORTS REACTION TO WEST BANK POLL

TA181442 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 18 May 82 p 2

[Report by Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Text] What interested numerous Israelis yesterday did not interest Arab personalities in Judaea and Samaria, who said that the very fact that 98 percent of the people in Judaea and Samaria support the establishment of a Palestinian state -- as reported by TIME magazine -- is the main point and not the reliability of the poll itself.

The normal response yesterday was: It is not important who ran the poll, or how many people took part in it, or what the intentions of those who conducted it are.

About half of those polled see Yasir 'Arafat as the man suited to head the Palestinian state. I was told yesterday that there is no meaning to this statement since "today its 'Arafat, tomorrow someone else; do we lack people to lead us?"

As for peace with Israel, the popular opinion is that peace is not possible, for the simple reason that they do not believe Israel will ever withdraw from the occupied territories; and if this does happen, then there is certainly no chance for peace with Israel.

PERES SAYS EGYPTIAN NDP DELEGATION TO VISIT

TA151656 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1635 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Tel Aviv, 15 May -- In a tour of the triangle villages at the end of the week, Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres reported a delegation from the Egyptian National Democratic Party [NDP], headed by Mustafa Khalil, will come to Israel at the end of the month to continue the dialogue between the two parties.

Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and the chairman of the People's Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah, will also be in the delegation.

In a speech during the opening ceremony of a Labor Party branch in Baqa al-Gharbiyya, Peres said he is enthusiastic about new elections and believes the alignment will win, since it has not yet exhausted the potential reservoir of its supporters. If the Arab sector had given the Alignment the votes it gave to HADASH, the Alignment would now be in power; hence, it can be said it is HADASH which actually maintains the Likud's rule.

Peres attacked the PLO saying it is as much a catastrophe to the Arabs as it is to the Jews, and he likened this to the catastrophe brought on the Arabs by the Jerusalem mufti at the time. Referring to events in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Peres said it was not the events which led to the policy there but the policy which led to events. Peres added that when he served as defense minister he toured the territories very often to insure that the soldiers indeed were careful to hold their fire.

MOROCCO, ALGERIA ISSUE STATEMENTS IN NAIROBI

AB181730 Paris AFP in French 1440 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Nairobi, 18 May (AFP) -- The issue of Western Sahara generated controversial statements on Tuesday between the Algerian and Moroccan delegations at the special session of the UN Development Program, which ended in Nairobi on Tuesday.

In a statement handed to newsmen covering the conference, Algeria accused Morocco of having circulated a Moroccan map "that included the SDAR" and "did not specify the border between Morocco and Algeria, as internationally recognized."

"This action demonstrates the expansionist policy of the Moroccan Kingdom," the Algerian statement added. It recalled that the SDAR has become the 51st member of the OAU.

In an "analysis," Morocco retorted that the return of the former Spanish Sahara to Morocco was done on the basis of the November 1975 Madrid agreement and in respect of rules of international law. This agreement was (?supported) by the UN General Assembly in its Resolution 253 8/B of 1975, the Moroccan statement added.

Believing that the SDAR's admission to the OAU was contrary to elementary rules [words indistinct] Morocco stressed "the role of protector Algeria has been playing toward a small group of mercenaries."

LIBYA

PRC ENVOY DEPARTS 18 MAY, COMMENTS ON VISIT

LD182020 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Tripoli, 18 May (JANA) -- The PRC special envoy, Xuan [as received], and the accompanying delegation left Tripoli this afternoon at the end of a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, during which he held talks and meetings aimed at bolstering and developing bilateral relations.

In a statement at the airport to a JANA correspondent, the Chinese envoy expressed his great admiration for the giant accomplishments in Libya in various fields. He praised Libya's stand against imperialism and Zionism and their expansionist objectives. In conclusion, he expressed his country's pleasure at the bolstering of relations and cooperation between the Arab Libyan and Chinese peoples in the various fields.

KENYAN MINISTER ARRIVES WITH MOI LETTER ON OAU

LD172314 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Tripoli, 17 May (JANA) -- Robert Ouko, Kenyan foreign minister and personal envoy of the Kenyan president, arrived in Tripoli this evening. In a statement to JANA at the airport, he said: I carry a letter from President arap Moi, current OAU chairman, to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. I am also to give details about the Nairobi OAU meeting to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and explain to him the OAU position.

NEWSPAPER WARNS OF 'MORTAL BLOWS' TO U.S.

PM181017 London AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR in English 14 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "We Are Still on the Offensive"]

[Excerpts] Uncle Sam braids the hangman's noose and tightens that noose around the necks of nations just as the American cowboys of old kept their cattle in check. Drunk with power, the Americans have failed to notice the alertness of the nations threatened by Uncle Sam's noose. For these nations are fully aware of the U.S. threat and Uncle Sam had better be careful, for otherwise mortal blows will be directed against his belly.

For in war all options, all weapons acquire their own legitimacy and dictate the timing of their use. This is a political and military axiom the Americans understand full well. We know that the threads which make up the U.S. noose have many colours -- there are many differing forms of American oppression... we have become familiar with United States' barbarian attacks against peaceful nations and peoples.

If we turn from America's general delusions of grandeur to America's particular delusions about its power over Libya, it is easier to appreciate the dream-world in which the United States is living. What is incredible is that the Americans seriously thought that the oil glut which they engineered would have the effect of economically exhausting us. The Americans really thought that their scheme would rob us of our ability to fight for our rights.

Events have proved that in this particular case, America has become the prisoner of its own delusions. It is important to make clear that America did not initiate this policy for economic reasons. It is not because the U.S. hopes to secure a few more dollars that America seeks to strangle our economy. America is pursuing this policy for straightforward political reasons.

But the Americans have been, as usual, utterly mistaken and shortsighted in their underestimation of the capabilities of the Libyan people and of the material resources available to our people. This is so because our land is rich in oil and the wells which we have opened up with our own efforts and with the help of our friends are producing oil at a rate which far exceeds the amount which America would have its friends dump on the oil market.

The overt political intent of America's campaign of economic sabotage becomes even more obvious when it is appreciated that we are in a far better commercial position than many of our competitors as a Mediterranean state. In addition, our oil is of the highest quality, so there is every reason for our buyers to want to go on placing orders.

What we in the Libyan Jamahiriyah are doing is to destroy the unjust relationships which a tyrant power is trying to impose upon the nations of the world. We would rather shut down or even destroy our oil wells than submit to this tyrant power.

We are not the slaves of the American dollar and we have no need to stretch out our hands for handouts from America's wheat silos or from America's finance houses. What we want to do is to deny the United States a weapon which it has overused against others. We want to incite our masses to further increase their fighting capabilities and their capacity to take the harsh decisions which the situation demands.

Those familiar with our economy will understand that a people possessed of their own free will, whose economy is buttressed by a sea of oil and huge gas fields, by subterranean water resources and a fertile soil, a people who moreover are not that numerous and who choose not to live a life of opulence, are not going to have much difficulty negotiating the gauntlet which America would have us run.

Therefore America will, or at least ought to, understand that the rope which it will tie around our necks is one we are well capable of severing. America has used this technique of economic warfare before and it has never succeeded. In an earlier time, it was applied against Cuba, without success. This weapon of economic warfare has also been used against India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and, more recently, Argentina, again without success.

Our masses are fully aware of what they are required to do under these circumstances: they must raise their productivity while at the same time taking the necessary protective measures to forestall any attempts by America to force us to abandon our beliefs and bring us to our knees.

Let America and those who live on its crumbs know that we are still on the offensive against reaction and colonialism. Let them also know that the victory shall be ours.

SAUDI-U.S.-'ZIONIST' PRESS ALLIANCE SCORED

LD190902 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] According to confirmed reports, the magazine AL-MAJALLAH, a CIA mouthpiece financed by Saudi princes, has been authorized to publish any reports and information published by American papers such as the Washington POST, the New York TIMES and the Los Angeles TIMES. According to the same information, AL-MAJALLAH will be able to publish gratis American press reports either before or after they are published in the United States.

Commenting on this Saudi-American-Zionist press alliance, JANA's Arab affairs editor says that such an attitude is not surprising coming from a magazine like the Saudi AL-MAJALLAH, for it was commissioned to become in every respect the Arabic-speaking mouthpiece of the United States.

The editor said the Arab readers have come to realize the magazine's subservience to the CIA through the information it carries -- information specifically designed to serve the objectives of American imperialism and Arab reaction. He added that though it has a journalistic cover, this alliance fully reflects and stems from the political-economic alliance among the ruling dynasty in Saudi Arabia, American imperialism and Zionism.

It is an alliance directed against the Arab nation and its progressive forces. There are many proofs of this fact, deeply entrenched in the annals of this dynasty which plots against the Arab nation and paves the way for all violations of rights and losses of land and dignity this nation suffers. This dynasty also paves the way for the occupation of Palestine and other Arab lands by the Zionists and for the agreements of capitulation, treason and humiliation in addition to the role it has been playing since the 1950's with a view to striking it and containing the revolutionary tide in the Arab area in compliance with the orders of American imperialism and Zionism and to enable them to impose their domination and colonization of the Arab homeland and to rob it of its wealth.

BRIEFS

CSSR OFFICIAL -- Tripoli, 14 May (JANA) -- The Czechoslovak deputy minister of foreign trade and his accompanying delegation arrived in Tripoli yesterday. He acclaimed to our correspondent at Tripoli international airport the good relations between both peoples in Czechoslovakia and the jamahiriyah. He hoped his visit will further bilateral cooperation in all fields and the economic in particular for the common interests of both peoples. [Text] [Tripoli JANA in English 1409 GMT 14 May 82 LD]

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR -- Tripoli, 16 May (JANA) -- The foreign liaison secretry, Mr. 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, this morning received the credentials of the new French ambassador to the jamahiriyah, Christian Charles Graef. [Text] [Tripoli JANA in English 1706 GMT 16 May 82 LD]

MOROCCO

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES EGYPT, U.S. TALKS

PM181345 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 15-21 May 82 pp 32, 33

[Interview with Prime Minister Maati Bouabid -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] When one interviews a senior Arab official, one question obviously is bound to deal with the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai. What are your expectations regarding the coming phase?

[Answer] The withdrawal means the recovery of Arab territory, regardless of the so-called Camp David [accord] or anything else. Naturally, the next step is that Egypt,with all its substantial capabilities and resources, should return to the Arab fold. We firmly believe Egypt should return to the Arabs and we will, therefore, work for Egypt's return.

[Question] How should Egypt return?

[Answer] This is up to Egypt itself. Is it prepared to return? My opinion is that Egypt considers itself to be Arab and it must return to the Arab fold, but this should be done in accordance with an Arab agreement, at least a minimum agreement, aside from disputes.

[Question] Do you, for example, expect the Arab League to return to its former Cairo headquarters?

[Answer] Let Egypt return first, then we will agree on the Arab League's return to Egypt.

[Question] Should this return take place while Camp David is still alive?

[Answer] The Arabs should consider that Egypt, in my view, is ready to return, now that the Sinai has been recovered. The Arabs should agree on certain points regarding Egypt's return. They should agree on common ground acceptable to all. I only want to consider the positive aspect of the Sinai withdrawal, namely, regardless of Camp David, the Sinai is now Arab again. It now remains for the Arab states to define their positions so that we may achieve the desired result -- Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. Whereas the Israeli objectives are clear, we still have no common objective. All we have are differences. This is why we must agree on a minimum common objective to achieve an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories. As for Camp David, the Arabs agreed it is not suitable. This is why we are looking for the right way to our target. The Prince Fahd plan is perhaps one of the most important landmarks along the way.

[Question] How do you interpret the Moroccan monarch's cable to President Mubarak? Does it reflect a Moroccan role in the return of Egypt to the Arab fold?

[Answer] The cable said what it said. It expressed congratulations on the return of an Arab territory to the Arabs. We are convinced Arab, African and Islamic Egypt will do all it can for the liberation of Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied Arab territories and to restore its decisive say in African affairs. The cable is an invitation to Egypt to be, as it always was, a pioneer and to enhance the Arab cause.

[Question] It is known that the Moroccan king will be going to Washington for talks with U.S. officials. Where does the Arab cause lie on the agenda of these talks?

[Answer] His majesty the king is an Arab leader and chairman of the Jerusalem Committee and of the Fes summit conference. He cannot go to the United States and not discuss Arab issues with the U.S. administration.

[Question] Will a clear Moroccan paper be submitted to the U.S. administration?

[Answer] The king will not be taking specific points in a Moroccan working paper when he visits President Reagan, however Arab requests certainly will be raised.

[Question] A Moroccan military delegation visited Washington recently and held talks on ways of strengthening the Moroccan Army. Is this related to the Saharan problem?

[Answer] There is a military treaty between Morocco and the United States, and between Morocco and other states. The military delegation is in Washington now. Its visit complements Secretary of State Haig's mission when he visited Morocco, followed by Gen (West Adon). During these meetings, we discussed the possibility of obtaining arms because Morocco is now threatened, but we will not attack anyone. Our policy is balanced and peace is our objective. We do not seek domination or war. However, we must defend ourselves.

We are convinced that the arms in the possession of the Polisario are the arms of a state, not of mercenaries. Are we to believe that the Polisario can operate all types of SAM's, which require military expertise? Our planes are constantly threatened by SAM's. Four months ago, they attacked us with all types of SAM's. And yet, our Algerian brothers are still saying that Morocco is bringing in sophisticated weapons. We do not deny it and, furthermore, we say we will get more arms to defend ourselves. We reject the Algerian logic, denying us what they allow themselves.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI, ABU GHAZALAH DISCUSS INTEGRATION

JN181737 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Khartoum, 18 May (SUNA) -- Field Marshal Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the republic, minister of defense and commander in chief of the people's armed forces, received at his office at general headquarters this morning Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Egyptian minister of defense and war production.

They discussed issues of integration between the Sudanese and Egyptian Armed Forces and the intention of unifying the two armies' military terminology and insignia. A committee soon will be formed to implement this. The two sides also discussed unification of some of the military institutes and joint coordination in training.

As for the economics involving the armed forces, the two sides discussed means of integrating the people's armed forces' military economy with that of the Egyptian Armed Forces. It was decided to form technical committees to consider the possibilities of integration and cooperation in certain projects.

Abu Ghazalah arrived at Khartoum airport at 1000 today and was received by Lt Gen Fathi 'Umar Abu al-Hasan, minister of state at the Defense Ministry, and a number of senior officials.

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

NC191020 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0720 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 19 May (MENA) -- Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has praised the efficiency and leadership of President Husni Mubarak in the peace battle and said it matches his leadership in the October 1973 war for the liberation of the Sinai.

In an interview with the weekly AKHIR SA'AH, President Numayri said the liberation of the Sinai means the liberation of 90 percent of the occupied Arab territory. He noted that following this liberation a summit conference must be held now, to be attended by Egypt, to explain to the Arabs all its experience from the beginning of the peace process up to now and to offer us this experience for the benefit of completing the march for liberation, repatriation and restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

President Numayri said what is required now is convening an Arab summit conference in Cairo, after which the Arab League would be transferred to Egypt because its presence in Tunis is temporary. He described Egypt's size and influence as equal to that of the Arab League.

President Numayri reaffirmed the belief that to exclude Egypt from the Arab world is considered destruction of Arab solidarity, if not making it nonexistent. He noted that Egypt has now given the Arab nation a good opportunity to restore full Arab solidarity by restoring the Egyptian-Arab relations.

President Numayri called on the Arab states that severed relations with Egypt to quickly restore them.

Regarding Sudanese-Palestinian relations, President Numayri reaffirmed that his country wholeheartedly supports the Palestinian people, that the Palestine question is the Sudanese people's question, that Jerusalem belongs to us all and that the occupied territory in Palestine is like any inch of Sudan.

President Numayri described the Sudanese-U.S. relations as good, developing and continuous. However, the relations with the Soviet Union are marked with caution.

On the integration between Egypt and Sudan, President Numayri said he agreed with President Mubarak recently that there should be a real executive revolution to achieve the integration goals, outlining that he and President Mubarak are capable of carrying out this revolution.

He noted that the first step in executing this revolution will be to bridge the big gap arising from the transfer and removal of Egyptian and Sudanese citizens from the Nubian Lake area as this area is the contact point for the two peoples. He explained that this contact cannot be eliminated by erecting a huge barrier -- in seeking integration, we require contact and interaction on land as obviously existed in Nubian territory in Sudan and Egypt. Whatever applies to this area would apply throughout the area stretching from the Nile to the Red Sea.

He noted that the ancient history of Egypt and Sudan confirms that the area was the assembly and staging point to the north and south. The Pharaonic clans in southern Egypt and northern Sudan were a geographical unity and state structure.

On the military integration between Egypt and Sudan, President Numayri said the military terms are being unified. This means a unified method and idea and perhaps this is the main reason for the Egyptian and Sudanese commanders' agreement on strategic, technical and mobilization objectives.

President Numayri termed the military integration as advanced and superior, noting that the Egyptian and Sudanese officers study together in the military academies and that military studies in the two countries are substantially the same.

MIRGHANI RECEIVES EGYPTIAN ENVOY, 'ALI MESSAGE

JN171901 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Khartoum, 17 May (SUNA) -- Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak today received Ahmad 'Izzat, Egyptian ambassador in Khartoum, who conveyed a message from Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, dealing with the purification of the Arab atmosphere, the achievement of Arab solidarity and the restoration of Arab relations with Egypt.

FOREIGN MINISTER EXPLAINS POLICY ON CHAD

JN171949 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Khartoum, 17 May (SUNA) -- The National People's Assembly this morning resumed its work under Speaker 'Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid, who made a brief statement at the outset of the session, in which he said the assembly faces the major tasks of discussing the general budget and government policy in the coming year. He called upon assembly members to exert more effort and to participate further in the work of the various committees in order to accomplish these tasks.

Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak made a statement before the assembly on Sudanese policy toward Chad. He explained that, proceeding from its firm policy of developing relations of goodneighborliness and safeguarding the territorial integrity of neighboring countries, and in view of the eternal bonds between the Sudanese and Chadian peoples and the effect of the political and security situation in Chad on Sudan, Sudan continues to show close interest in what is taking place in fraternal Chad. It also provides every possible support to help develop Chad. Sudan, he said, followed with great concern the Chadian civil war and exerted many efforts and used its good offices to end the war. He added: We contacted all parties to achieve national accord in Chad, based on our experience with national unity, which has become a good example for Africa. Our efforts toward national unity in Sudan culminated in the signing of the 1978 Khartoum agreement by all disputing parties.

Muhammad Mirghani said Sudan played an increasingly important role in encouraging joint efforts to tackle the Chadian problem within the OAU framework. These efforts, he added, resulted in the Kano and Lagos agreements and the recent Nairobi conference in which Sudan was represented by a delegation headed by Vice President Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib.

Muhammad Mirghani said, in its earnest efforts and great contribution, Sudan always has stressed the necessity to allow the Chadian people to determine their own destiny and to manage their own affairs, warding off dangers of foreign intervention and world imperialism. Thus, he said, Sudan led the diplomatic campaign against Libyan interference in Chad because it was detrimental to that country's security and stability.

Muhammad Mirghani added that President Goukouni'a last visit to Khartoum took place in the context of Sudan's concern for Chad's security and stability and interest in developing bilateral relations with it. It was decided to reopen the Sudanese Embassy in Ndjamena and resume air flights between the two countries. The joint committees formed to discuss border security between the two countries will begin their work next week, he said.

Muhammad Mirghani continued: The stability achieved in Chad by the deployment of the African peacekeeping forces must be bolstered by starting a general dialogue among all conflicting parties and pledging to hold general elections, enjoying all guarantees because the African peacekeeping forces will not stay there forever. The Chadians must produce political solutions for their country's problems.

Asked if there are guarantees that peace and security will continue in Chad after the withdrawal of the African peacekeeping forces, because fighting continues in Chad despite the presence of these forces, Muhammad Mirghani said the Chadians must solve their problems through political dialogue. He said the task of the African peacekeeping forces is to separate the combatants and they are doing that with all means at their disposal. However, Sudan will continue its efforts. For instance, it has called an urgent meeting of the special OAU committee on Chad to guarantee the security of Chad.

COURT POSTPONES TRIAL OF 'LIBYAN REGIME'S AGENT'

JN171538 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 17 May 82

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 17 May (SUNA) -- The state security court trying Haydar Mahmud 'Ali Jawhar, the main defendant in the case of the Libyan regime's agents, held its first session this morning at the Armored Corps camp in Khartoum.

At the outset of the session, the defense council, consisting of the two lawyers, Mahmud Abkam and Ma'mun Zaydan, requested the court defer the trial in view of the defendant's indisposition. The court agreed and decided to postpone the case to a date to be fixed later.

The bill of indictment says that the defendant received $1,000 from a Libyan national to facilitate the entry of weapons and explosives into Sudan. The defendant was apprehended on 1 March carrying a box containing weapons and explosives. In his confessions, the defendant disclosed many astonishing facts about the activities of a small rancorous agent group, composed of communist remnants and Libyan agents, who obtained funds to undermine Sudan's security and stability.

KENYA

MINISTERS SPEAK AGAINST OPPOSITION PARTY

LD171330 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 May 82 p 1

[Article by Philip Wangalwa, Humphrey Karega and William Onywere]

[Excerpts] Former Vice President Oginga Odinga was yesterday criticised by two Cabinet ministers over an announcement he reportedly made in Britain that he was planning to form an opposition party.

Higher Education Minister Joseph Kamotho, speaking at Mbugiti Secondary School, Murang'a District, yesterday, said the government was aware some Kenyans were preparing to form an opposition party in the country. The government is keenly aware of their intentions and is watching their actions, he said. The minister said the opposition party would distract people from development activities and destroy what had been achieved through the ruling KANU Party. He appealed to Kenyans to ignore the proposed Kenya Socialist Party and advised Wananchi [local people] to report to authorities anybody who tried to recruit them into the party.

And addressing a meeting in Kericho, Basic Education Minister Jonathan Ngeno said Mr Odinga's intentions were not in the interest of Kenyans. Professor Ngeno described Mr Odinga as as political failure and said he should realize Kenyans had faith and confidence in President Moi, the government and the ruling party, the KANU and did not want opposition parties. People like Mr Odinga, he said, should not be allowed to interfere with political stability in the country.

At Mbugiti, Mr Kamotho was introduced to the crowd by area MP David Ngethe Wawera, who accused local journalists of receiving bribes.

Another attack on Mr Odinga came from the chairman of Nyakinywa Jogoo group in Uasin Gishu District, Mr Evans Mwaura. Speaking to the nation in Nairobi yesterday, Mr Mwaura said Kenyans should not be shaken by rumors of plans to form another party, but should instead unite under KANU. People who think they can divide Kenya by shaking Wananchi's confidence in KANU are day-dreaming and wasting their time, said Mr Mwaura.

Mr Odinga has meanwhile denied claims that he plans to establish an opposition party. In a statement signed by his executive assistant, Mr Oyangi Mbaja, Mr Odinga said he did not intend to leave the ruling party, of which he was a life member, or establish a new one. Mr Odinga said he would like to see the ruling party KANU strengthened and termed the reports about a proposed new party as inaccurate and ridiculous.

A London newspaper had quoted Mr Odinga last week as saying he would form an opposition party on his return to Kenya.

Mr Mbaja said: Mr Odinga would like Kenyans to understand that enemies of Kenya, who are always on his back even when he had nothing against them, are truly doing Kenya a great deal of disservice.

TANZANIA

CHINA TO HELP BUILD RADIO STATIONS IN ZANZIBAR

AB181457 Paris AFP in English 1425 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 18 May (AFP) -- China will help Zanzibar's Government build a 60-kilowatt short-wave radio station to enable the island's radio programmes to be heard outside Tanzania, it was reported here today.

The project, the details of which have not been made public, would be carried out by Chinese experts. Twenty-one of the experts have already arrived in Zanzibar, and 29 others were expected later.

The new radio station is being built under a bilateral agreement, which calls for Zanzibar to meet the local costs for the project, the island's information and broadcasting minister, Issa Mohamed, said. Mr Mohamed also said there were plans to build a 50-kilowatt medium-wave radio transmitter to replace an aging station that was unable to effectively serve the whole country.

UGANDA

ENVOY IN DENMARK RESIGNS, CRITICIZES OBOTE

NC151315 Paris AFP in English 1302 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Copenhagen, 15 May (AFP) -- Uganda's ambassador to the Nordic countries, Ibrahim Mukiibi, who quit his post in Copenhagen in protest against the regime of President Milton Obote, had been recalled to Kampala already in mid-April.

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE learned on April 22 that Uganda was planning to close eight embassies in Europe, including Copenhagen's by this summer. But a Danish Foreign Ministry spokesman told AFP at the time that Ambassador Mukiibi's departure was not connected with the possible closure of the Copenhagen embassy, and that the diplomat was still in the country.

"His case is special, and contains elements that I cannot make public," the spokesman said. The spokesman also indicated that Mr Mukiibi had withdrawn from his job some time previously and First Secretary Alex Oluka had been effectively charge d'affaires since then.

Mr Oluka told AFP that Mr Mukiibi had been recalled either to take up a job at home or prior to being posted elsewhere. This was "normal procedure when an ambassador has been in a posting for some time," Mr Oluka added, but observers noted that Mr Mukiibi had only become ambassador to Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark the previous July.

Mr Mukiibi told the Danish news agency RITZAUS BUREAU yesterday that he could not remain a spokesman for a regime which systematically persecuted other races and people with divergent political views. He termed President Obote's regime in Kampala "repressive" and an "unofficial military dictatorship." Mr Mukiibi added, "we all thought conditions would be better in Uganda after Milton Obote's election victory and assumption of government power in 1979, but now repression is at the same level as it was under former dictator Idi Amin".

(Diplomatic sources in Paris said last month that eight embassies were being closed -- Paris, Copenhagen, Moscow, Ottawa, Canberra, Khartoum, Lusaka and Kinshasa -- but some ambassadors were being sacked rather than recalled. They included Paris Ambassador Kanyanya Wapenyi, the embassy confirmed.)

CAMEROON

AHIDJO SAYS TIES WITH ISRAEL 'OUT OF QUESTION'

AB181513 Paris AFP in French 1400 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Yaounde, 18 May (AFP) -- Cameroonian head of state Ahmadou Ahidjo stated in a news conference in Yaounde on Monday that resuming diplomatic relations with Israel is "out of the question."

In an exclusive interview with the national press, Ahidjo, however, refrained from condemning Zaire's decision to renew diplomatic relations with Israel. "Every state in Africa or the world," he said, "is free to act as it wants, and our policy in this field is one of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries."

Justifying his stand toward Israel, President Ahidjo stressed that this country, despite its decision to return the Sinai to Egypt, is still "illegally" occupying other Arab territories.

President Ahidjo then recalled that Cameroon still favors establishing a Palestinian fatherland and "recognizes all states in the region, including Israel."

Finally, speaking on Jerusalem, Ahidjo said he believes the city should be "internationalized."

PRESIDENT ASKS VIGILANCE AGAINST 'DETRACTORS'

AB141613 Paris AFP in French 1306 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Yaounde, 14 May (AFP) -- In an interview with AFP on Friday, President Ahmadou Ahidjo called on his "fellow countrymen" to be "vigilant" against "detractors" of his regime.

Speaking a few days before the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the United Republic of Cameroon, which will be celebrated on 20 May throughout the territory, Ahidjo expressed satisfaction with the "significant progress" made by his country since it attained independence in 1960 "in the concretization of its main objectives of unity and balanced development."

"However," the Cameroonian head of state added, "certain individuals or groups of Cameroonians scattered here and there, filled with hatred, bitterness, jealousy and demagogy, continue to ignore or minimize these results, obviously with the view to satisfying their thirst for denigration or their inadmissible ambitions."

In Ahidjo's opinion, "these, of course, are maneuvers and campaigns likely to mislead the misinformed and create confusion or soil the country's image." "This is why," he said, "I repeatedly call on my fellow countrymen to be vigilant against this handful of detractors and professional poisoners who are not only a threat to the regime but a threat to the moral well-being and prestige of the country."

Referring also to the state of the Cameroonian economy, President Ahidjo refused to consider oil, which the country has been producing since 1977, "as a panacea," a miraculous, unique and permanent remedy for our underdevelopment." Oil, he said, "is a temporary factor in our development; it is limited in time and can only be an addition to the other factors and permanent resources to which we have always accorded more importance, such as agriculture."

After recalling that Cameroon's oil production increased from 38,000 tons in 1977 to 4.3 million tons in 1981, Ahidjo said he considers this "relatively modest" and "the importance" of the reserves "need to be evaluated." "While waiting for more precise facts and in view of the uncertain and fleeting nature of oil resources and the uncertainties of the oil market, we prefer to adopt a cautious and realistic stand," he added.

Ahidjo admitted that all the oil revenue -- some 180 billion CFA francs (Fr 3.6 billion), according to informed sources -- was not included in the national budget. "In accordance with the finance law," he stated, "an extra budget" account was created "to finance various specific operations of economic, social and cultural development." The aim, Ahidjo added, is not to include in the budget "as permanent and gross revenue, sums destined for various uses, temporary surplus sums and fluctuating sums."

Ahidjo also stressed the need to fight "against corruption, opportunism, irresponsibility, unscrupulous ambition and all kinds of fraud" in Cameroon.

"Our aim," he said, "is to build up an administration for development, the officials of which will be filled with a high sense of general interest and rigor, efficiency and integrity."

On 20 May 1972 -- 12 years after independence -- Cameroon, which was a federal state, became a unitary republic. President Ahidjo's initiative was massively approved in a referendum by Cameroonians. Various cultural and artistic shows are expected to mark the 10th anniversary of this popular agreement.

GUINEA-BISSAU

SAUDE MARIA NAMED PRIME MINISTER; CABINET LISTED

AB180956 Paris AFP in French 0834 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Bissau, 18 May (AFP) -- The composition of the new Guinea-Bissau Government formed on Monday:

Head of state, chairman of the Council of the Revolution (also performing the functions of minister of the armed forces and [word indistinct]	Gen Joao Bernardo Vieira
Prime minister and head of the government	Vitor Saude Maria (former foreign minister)
Foreign affairs	Samba Lamine Mane (former minister of natural resources, energy and industry)
Rural development	Col Paulo Correia (former minister of armed forces)
Public works, construction and urban affairs	Manuel Saturnino da Costa (former interior minister)
Commerce and handicrafts	Carlos Correia (former finance minister)
[Words indistinct]	Joseph Turpin (former minister of fisheries, trade and handicrafts)
Minister without protfolio	[Name indistinct]
Energy and industry	Alberto Lima Gomes (former minister of public works, construction and urban affairs)
National education	Avito Jose da Silva (former rural development minister)
Economy and finance	Victor Freire Monteiro (former minister-governor of the Guinea-Bissau National Bank)
Transport and tourism	Col Manuel dos Santos (no change)
Health and social affairs	Mrs Carmen Pereira (no change)
Justice	Fidelis Cabral de Almada (no change)
Information and culture	Filinto de Barros (no change)
Deputy minister of the armed forces	Col Iafai Camara (new)
Deputy minister of national security	Jose Pereira (new)
Secretary of state for the combatants for the freedom of the fatherland	Maj Braima Bangura
Secretary of state for fisheries	Flavio Ponca
Secretary of state for youth and sports	Adelivo [only one name given]
Secretary of state for posts and telecommunications	Musa Djas
Secretary of state for planning and international cooperation	Luis Sanca (former ambassador to the EEC, Belgium and France)
Governor of the National Bank	Pedro Doginho Gomes (former secretary general of the Ministry of Commerce, Fisheries and Handicrafts)
Attorney general	Micanhro Pereira Barreto

MALI

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION ANNOUNCED FOR 13 JUNE

AB181747 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] In 27 days, militants of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM] will go to the polls. On Sunday, 13 June, citizens of our country will elect their members of Parliament, that is, those who will be in charge of drafting and voting the laws governing the life of the country.

It is understandable that Sunday, 13 June, will be an important date in the life of the Second Republic of Mali. After 13 June, a new era will begun for our people because these legislative elections represent the completion of the deep changes began after the extraordinary congress of the party in February 1981. These changes will lead to the intensification of the dynamism of the Democratic Union of Malian People.

For several weeks, preparations for these elections have been the main activity of the party's basic sections, and all sections have now submitted their nominations to the Central Executive Bureau.

For the 13 June elections, in accordance with former laws, all the territory is one electoral constituency. Therefore, on Sunday, 13 June, UDPM militants will vote for nominees on a party list. The new assembly will comprise 82 members, that is, one member of Parliament for each section of more than 60,000 inhabitants. Nevertheless, sections of the UDPM with less than 60,000 inhabitants have the right to one member.

It is, nevertheless, important to note that the following categories of persons are not eligible: persons deprived of their voting rights by law, persons condemned for electoral malpractices for a period of 2 years and persons naturalized for less than 10 years, unless they have been granted exemption in accordance with Article 75 of the nationality code.

BRIEFS

CUBAN TRACTOR GIFT -- The Cuban Communist Party has presented 50 tractors to the Democratic Union of Malian People. The presentation of the tractors was made on 18 May by Cuban Ambassador to Mali Carlos Garcia Neira. [Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 18 May 82 AB]

NIGERIA

SHAGARI SAYS NO ALTERNATIVE TO ECONOMIC MEASURES

AB181635 Lagos NAN in English 1545 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Lagos, 18 May (NAN) -- President Shehu Shagari said in Lagos today that there was no alternative to the current measures to revamp the economy of the nation even when some of the measures were found to be drastic and painful.

He told a meeting of the National Council of States in Lagos that he was confident that the temporary economic difficulties facing the nation would be overcome since it was not the first time Nigeria had taken similar steps in the face of challenge. He, therefore, called for the good will and support of all members of the council to ensure the success of the measures.

On internal security, President Shagari reminded Nigerians of their responsibilities to ensure that the ship of state is not grounded on the shoals of political intolerance, intemperate utterances or unguarded action. He observed that the level of anxiety among political competitors was increasing while the tone of politics was becoming painful, and appealed to Nigerians to work together for a peaceful, orderly and stable atmosphere.

President Shagari stressed the need for an ethical reorientation of the country. No matter the economic, political or other advancement of any country, lack of commensurate progress in the evolution of its ethics is dangerous, he said.

The president also noted that many allegations of corruption, political victimisation and lack of respect for cultural values had been levelled against all segments of the society in all the states and that many of those who decried such activities turned round to adore the people who engaged in such acts. These contradictions between what people say and do must not be allowed to go unchecked, he said.

The National Council of States meeting is considering, among other things, the appointment of a member of Fedeco [Federal Electoral Commission] and some persons to the National Population Commission. The meeting is being attended by the vice president, Dr. Alex Ekwueme, Senate President Dr. Joseph Wayas, state governors and traditional rulers. Also in attendance were two former heads of state, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe and Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo. The governors of Bauchi, Benue, Borno and Rivers were, however, absent at the opening session.

PRESIDENT PARDONS 'ONE-TIME SECESSIONIST'

AB182200 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 18 May 82

[Excerpt] President Shehu Shagari has granted pardon to Mr Chukwuemeka Pdumegwu Ojukwu, a one-time secessionist leader. A statement from the executive office of the president in Lagos today said that the exercise was in performance of the specific undertaking which the president gave last year to review Mr Ojukwu's case in all its ramifications.

HOUSES BURNED IN POLITICAL CLASH IN KANO

AB181510 Lagos NAN in English 1450 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Kano, 18 May (NAN) -- Two houses were burnt in Kano at the week-end in another political clash.

An eyewitness told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that the squabble began last Friday at San-Mainege area on Kano City between supporters of the NPN [National Party of Nigeria] and the PRP [People's Redemption Party].

A NAN correspondent who visited the scene of the riots reports that anti-riot policemen had taken control of the area to forestall further violence. There were no comments from the commissioner of police, Alhaji Sani Wali, as he was said to be attending a meeting of divisional police officers.

The police public relations officer, dispatcher B.C. Nwadikwa, told NAN however that he was yet to obtain details of the clash.

SENEGAL

OPPOSITION PARTY HOLDS FIRST CONGRESS 15 MAY

AB161631 Paris AFP in French 1203 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Dakar, 16 May (AFP) -- The first legal congress of the Revolutionary Movement of New Democracy [MRDN], commonly known as "AND JEF-MRDN" a Senegalese opposition party, opened in Dakar on Saturday.

In a general report by its secretary general, Landing Savane, a 37-year-old engineer, statistician and economist, the "AND JEF-MRDN" called for oppressed people and nations to "form a vast united front against the imperialist policies of the two superpowers, the major factors of war."

"AND JEF-MRDN," which is one of the eight leftist opposition parties recognized since the installation of the multiparty system in Senegal last year (there are now 12 political parties in the country), supports the thoughts of Mao Zedong.

Savane strongly criticized the United States and the Soviet Union, accusing the first of being "responsible for the renewed arms race and strengthening military cooperation with fascist and bellicose regimes" and the second "of maintaining the war effort in conjunction with a hypocritical diplomatic offensive in favor of disarmament accompanied by a more direct military involvement in certain regions of the world."

"AND JEF-MRDN" proposes to build a society with new democracy in Senegal, that will be a transition toward socialism. It advocates in this regard the installation of "people's power," the development of "a prosperous, planned and independent economy under the control of the democratic and popular state, using agriculture as its base and industry as a dominant factor, "and the institution of agrarian reform under the slogan "land to those who cultivate it."

Representatives from the Italian Communist Party and the Mauritanian National and Democratic Movement (clandestine) are participating in the congress.

Meeting Closes 18 May

AB181724 Paris AFP in French 1338 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Dakar, 18 May (AFP) -- Landing Savane, secretary general of the Senegalese opposition party "AND JEF-Revolutionary Movement for New Democracy" [AND JEF-MRDN], on Tuesday said French President Francois Mitterrand's upcoming visit to Africa "will not lead to any significant changes in French-African relations."

In an interview with AFP, Savane added that the visit "falls within the framework of the pursuance of France's neocolonial domination in Africa" and will make it possible for France to "reassert its presence and preponderence" on the continent.

"AND JEF-MRDN," which claims to be an "anti-imperialist, antihegemonistic" and "antifeudal" movement and whose officials draw inspiration from Mao Zedong thinking, has just ended a 3-day congress in Dakar, its first authorized congress since its recognition last July.

ANGOLA

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S BILAK ARRIVES IN LUANDA 17 MAY

AB181245 Luanda ANGOP in French 2058 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Luanda, 17 May (ANGOP) -- A Czechoslovak party and government delegation, led by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee for foreign relations, arrived in Luanda on Monday afternoon for a 3-day visit at the invitation of the MPLA-Labor Party.

In a statement to the press shortly after his arrival at the 4 February International Airport, Vasil Bilak reaffirmed his country's support for the just struggle of the people of Namibia and South Africa and, at the same time, acknowledged the heroic sacrifices made by the Angolan people for the total liberation of Africa and the maintenance of peace in the world.

The CPCZ leader also condemned the attempt by the U.S. administration to implant missiles in Europe at all cost in order to perpetuate colonialism.

After describing the good relations between the peoples, parties and governments of Angola and Czechoslovakia, Vasil Bilak said his visit aims to revise the agreements between the two countries and to strengthen economic cooperation.

The Czechoslovak delegation is composed of ministers of health and interior, the chief of staff of the people's militia, leaders and CPCZ officials.

Delegation's Activities

EA181218 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Official talks between the Czechoslovak party and government delegation and the MPLA-Labor Party are expected to begin at the party national headquarters in Luanda this morning.

The Czechoslovak party and government delegation led by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee, was honored last night at a dinner at Hotel Panorama hosted by the MPLA-Labor Party.

Comrade Lucio, member of the MPLA Political Bureau, represented the MPLA-Labor Party. He recalled the friendly ties between the MPLA and the CPCZ. Comrade Lucio Lara also praised the support the Czechoslovak people and party have given to the Angolan people and party. He referred to the existing cooperation that has been (?growing in strength).

In reply, Vasil Bilak, having conveyed fraternal greetings from the Czechoslovak head of state and people, also recalled the relations between our two parties, which have become even stronger following President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' visit to the CSSR last year.

Referring to the arduous struggle the Angolan people are waging daily against the forces of the South African regime, Vasil Bilak emphasized the need for the unity of all freedom-loving forces, with a view to isolating international imperialism.

The Czechoslovak delegation was received yesterday afternoon by the supreme leader of the party and the nation, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The delegation conveyed an oral message from Czechoslovak head of state Gustav Husak. The meeting also recalled the visit our president made to the CSSR last year.

Other issues also were discussed. Comrade Lucio Lara, organizing secretary of the party Central Committee, also was present at the meeting.

The Czechoslovak delegation then formed groups to hold meetings with Juliao Mateus Paulo, secretary of party work in defense and security, and Health Minister Comrade Mende de Carvalho.

SUGAR PRODUCTION DISCUSSED WITH CUBAN DELEGATION

EA181728 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Since the day before yesterday, the development of collaboration between Angola and Cuba in sugar production has highlighted discussions between Angolan and Cuban delegations at the official talks in Luanda.

At the talks, the participants also will discuss a number of projects for rehabilitating, broadening and promoting industrial capacities in Angola.

The Angolan delegation is led by Deputy Industry Minister Comrade Justino Fernandes, and the Cuban delegation is led by Cuban Vice Minister of the State Committee for Economic Collaboration Rene Puig.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN FOOD AID -- Luanda, 12 May (ANGOP) -- The Italian Government has given the People's Republic of Angola 5,000 tons of rice and 4.6 tons of cornstarch, according to a communique from the Angolan Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued in Luanda today. According to the communique, this aid falls within the framework of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two governments, which are based on the principles of equality, reciprocity and mutual respect. [Text] [Luanda ANGOP in French 1920 GMT 12 May 82 AB]

BOTSWANA

CURRENCY DEVALUATION, DEFLATIONARY MEASURES CITED

LD080014 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] The Government of Botswana has devalued its unit of currency, the pula, by 10 percent and has also announced other deflationary measures.

A senior Botswana Government economist said in Gaborone that the currency devaluation will come into effect immediately. The deflationary measures include big cuts in the budget but no details were given.

The economist said low prices for diamonds and minerals had caused a rapid deterioration in Botswana's balance of payments. Economists are predicting that the growth rate in Botswana will be zero this year.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH JAMAICA -- Botswana has established diplomatic relations with Jamaica at the ambassadorial level effective yesterday. [Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 5 May 82 CA]

MOZAMBIQUE

MULTINATIONAL EFFORT TO RESTORE RAILWAY REPORTED

AB181439 Paris AFP in English 1414 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Maputo, 18 May (AFP) -- A key railway line for the majority-rule countries of southern Africa -- the link between the Mozambican port of Nacala and Malawi -- will be modernized by a consortium of one Portuguese and two French companies, it was reported here today.

According to a contract signed with the Mozambican Government, the Paris-based Borie and Dehe engineering companies and the Portuguese Somafel Company will do the major part of the extensive rebuilding work of the 600-kilometre (372-mile) line.

The railway is listed as a top priority in the transport system of the nine-country Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, the group of black-ruled countries working to end their dependence on South Africa. Part of the work will also be done by Canada under a separate contract, and the rest by Mozambican state companies.

The project cleared its major financial hurdle three weeks ago with the signing of the first Franco-Mozambican co-operation agreement in Paris. The French Government will extend credit of nearly 100 million U.S. dollars.

The Portuguese work will be covered by a Lisbon credit line of 30 million dollars as agreed to last year. The Mozambican Government will carry 25 percent of the total cost, which has been estimated at 195 million dollars.

The 30-year-old line is Malawi's main link to the sea and carried 400,000 tons of the country's foreign trade in 1980. But maintenance has been poor and recent floods near the Nacala end have made long stretches of the line barely passable.

The three companies in the consortium joined forces on a similar project in Portugal in the early 1970's.

This time, the Borie Company will carry out most of the civil engineering work, including the re-laying of the rail bed and the construction of the workshops, workers' quarters and bridges. The Dehe Company will be responsible for the laying of new track, with new long rails and the sleepers that are to be produced by the Mozambicans.

Negotiations are still underway between Mozambique and the Canadian International Development Agency on the production of the rails.

The project will be carried out in two phases, with preparations expected to begin at Nacala late this year. About 400 French, Portuguese and Canadian technicians are expected to join the 750-strong Mozambican workforce during the 4.5 years that the project is expected to take.

Mozambique's long-range development plan stipulates that the line will carry 1.8 million tonnes annually by the end of the decade to service Zimbabwe and Zambia as well as Malawi.